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Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 240 BOMBAY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Motussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
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SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via. Malabar.
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For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO. Agents.
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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th Oct.	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
1st Nov.	DONGOLA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15.993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925 3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
15th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
8th Jan. 1925.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
22nd ,,	A steamer.* ..	—..
20th Feb	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MOMBASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA.
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
1925 6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
17th Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	CATHAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
11th Oct.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
13th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
15th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.
15th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi. & P. Gulf Ports
17th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via. Karachi

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
25th Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne & Sydney via Colombo

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	5th Oct.	15th Oct
Tokushima Maru.	K. Kanayama	5976	17th Oct.	31st ,,
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	594	28th ,,	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. —20279 Telegrams :— 'YUSEN'.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality; gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality; wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
TINNEVELLY. (S. INDIA.)

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
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THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djemoer	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS

To the Young—THRIFT
It enables one to lay a foundation for after years

To the Family Man—PEACE of MIND
It satisfies his desire to provide for his dependents.

To the Business Man—PROTECTION
It provides a sinking fund—is an asset to any business.

To the Widow—MAINTENANCE
It maintains the home in Comfort and provides an education for the children.

What Is it to you?
Write for particulars to:—
THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, CANADA
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE 12:—Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme;
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced TIME-KEEPER. Apply with copies of testimonials at this Office.

COMPOUNDER WANTED—Pay Rs. 30. Apply Dr. PALLONJEE, Aga Building, opposite Elphinstone Railway Station, B. B. Railway.
A R127

WANTED—Experienced men for a well established European Export Office. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R129

WANTED—Two COMPOUNDERS for Bombay. Excellent prospects. Apply Box No. 422, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R130

WANTED—A MARAHATTI GRADUATE strong in English and Sanskrit as a TUTOR to a Rajkumar with free lodging and boarding on Rs. 80 p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials, experience, age to DIWAN, Maihar State, Maihar C.I.
A 20859

WANTED by well established European Mill Store Firm, a well educated Hindoo Salesman for Ahmedabad. Applicant must permanently reside in Ahmedabad and must be acquainted with all Mills. Technical knowledge of weaving trade essential. Good salary for a suitable man. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 524, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20883

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET in Oriental Buildings, Second Floor, West side, a Room of 778 sq. ft. area with windows to South and West. Airy and central. Apply to the MANAGER, ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
C 20865

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

AUCTION SALE on view in "Jmanti Terrace" opp. West View, Woodhouse Road of very valuable made to order teak black and English inlaid artistic designed household furniture by Roberts Deoji and others, sideboard, cabinets, show cases and bookcase by Roberts Chesterfield suite glass crockery, platedware etc., to be sold on SUNDAY, the 12th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Auctioneers MISTRY & CO.
T 20882

BEST Donegal Tweeds of Soft Natural Wool, Rs. 12 per suit length; Rs. 9 per Coat length; Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse-piece Rs. 11-4; Silk Embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 2-8; Hand-picked Fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, KASHMIR.
T R107

APPLES, sweet or French Pears, 11 lbs. post parcel Rs. 5/8. Ask dry fruit rates. LAKSHMI FRUIT AGENCY RAWALPINDI. Tele. "Shadi."
T R166

HOTELS

HOTEL LOTTI
[AN ARISTOCRATTIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH
CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

GOVINDJI'S MATHERAN ROYAL HINDU HOTEL is now OPEN. Charges as usual.
R174

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTIETH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Fifty per share has been declared and will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th October, to Shareholders on the Register on the 8th instant.

The Dividend will be paid to Shareholders at the Company's Office No. 3, Forbes Street, between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m. (Standard Time), on week days, and between 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. (Standard Time) on Saturdays.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Registered addresses of the Shareholders in due course.

By Order,
D. HARRICHAND,
Manager.

Bombay 8th October, 1924. 20879

WANTED

ORGANISING SECRETARY for Headquarters, Indian Red Cross Society: medical man preferred (though not essential), with some experience of organisation.

SALARY:—Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per mensem according to qualifications; travelling allowance as admissible to first class officers.

PERIOD:—Appointment for three years in the first instance, the first six months on probation, and subject thereafter to six months' notice on either side. The successful applicant must be ready to join at a very early date.

LOCATION:—Delhi, Simla with touring for about three months annually.

Reply stating age, qualifications and experience to

CHAIRMAN,
Indian Red Cross Society,
"Melrose", Simla,

on or before November 7th, 1924.
20873

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD

PARTY LINE SERVICE.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY has introduced a two Party Line Telephone Service for residences with a subscription rate of

RS. 150 PER ANNUM PER TELEPHONE.

Any two persons living not more than a quarter of a mile apart may jointly take up the party line service. Each will have his own telephone number and can call up and be called without the knowledge of the other party. Service is similar to the ordinary residential telephone except that neither of the two persons can converse with each other, and when one of the two subscribers is talking the line is engaged for the other.

Full particulars will be given upon application to the Company.
20767

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Board's Meeting held to-day an Adinterim Dividend for the Half Year ended 20th June, 1924, at Rs. 15 per Share (Free of Income Tax), was declared and will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 23rd October, 1924, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on Monday, the 13th October, 1924, at the Registered Office of the Company, Standard Buildings, No. 346, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m. (B. T.) on production of Share Certificates. The Share Transfer Books will be closed from Monday, the 13th, to Saturday, the 25th October, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KARSANDAS MOOLJEE JAITHA,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th October, 1924
20886

NOTICE

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of SUB-INSPECTORS in the Bombay City Police Force.

2. Only Indians *who are residents of the Bombay Presidency* and possess the following qualifications need apply:—

Age.—Between 22 and 25 years.

(N.B.—In proof of the correct date of birth the applicant will have to produce *in original at the time of selection* (1) Extract of municipal or village register of births, or a Memo from the Municipal Officer or the Mamlatdar of the Taluka that the applicant's date of birth is not traceable in the register of births, (2) horoscope, (3) entries in books of family accounts, (4) certified copies of School or College registers, and (5) any other evidence.)

EDUCATION.—At least School Leaving Examination.

A good knowledge of Marathi or Gujarati is essential.

HEIGHT.—Not less than 5 ft. 5 inches.

Chest measurement.—Not less than 33" (deflated.)

Certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. Selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for 18 months in the Central Police Training School, Nasik, commencing from 5th January, 1925. During the course of training they will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 and will have to conform to all the rules and regulations of the School. On successfully passing out of the School, they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on probation for 12 months on pay Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus free quarters, free outfit of uniform on appointment, conveyance allowance Rs. 15 per month, and clothing allowance Rs. 10 per month. On expiry of the probationary period they will be confirmed if found satisfactory.

4. Before admission into the School selected candidates will be required to pass a physical test to show that they are thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and are free from any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as police officers; they must be vaccinated or if already vaccinated must be re-vaccinated.

5. Intending applicants should forward their applications with a specimen of their handwriting, and copies of certificates and testimonials to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, before the 10th November, 1924.

D. HEALY,
Offg: Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office.
Bombay, 16th Sept. 1924.
20693

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS for the following works are invited and will be received by the Undersigned up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on 25th October, 1924. Forms of tenders and other particulars will be obtained at his office on payment of Rs. 2 for each form on any working day.

	Approximate value Rs.
(1) Metal collection on various roads in the Thana District ...	1,04,000
(2) Construction Parol Bhivandi Road	21,000
(3) S. R. to Mahim Vada Road ...	15,000

G. D. DAFTARY,
Executive Engineer,
Thana District.
Thana 4-10-24. 20874

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 3102 of 1923.

ISMAILJI ABDULALLI AND ANOTHER ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
KALLIANJI PURSHOTAM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of March, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court-house on FRIDAY, the 17th day of October, 1924, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

LOT NO. I.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the building thereon situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar Banganga Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 578 38/100 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 7261, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dharamsi Kalidas, on or towards the West by the Seashore on or towards the North by the property of Vandravandas Purshotamdas, Trustees for Bhansali Mahajan, and on or towards the South by the property of Tribhovandas Venidas.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar Banganga Road, in the town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 439 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3031 and 3035 (1) and Street Nos. 45 and 49 and bearing New Survey No. 7261, and which premises are situate at Walkeshwar, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and which are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Tribhovandas Venidas, on or towards the North by the pubjic Road leading to the Sea-shore, on or towards the West by the property of Vandravandas Purshotamdas as Manager of the Bhansali Mahajan properties and partly by the property described above and on or towards the South partly by the property of Janardhan Vasudeo Chatre and partly by the property of the said Tribhovandas Venidas.

LOT NO. II.

One field situate at Mowje Kaneri near Borivli in Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 34, admeasuring 1-9 dhep, i.e., 22,823 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Tank of Kaneri, on or towards the West by the land of Ganpat Vithoba, on or towards the South by the land of Kasibai and Ahmedbhai Habibbhai Khot and on or towards the North by the land of Ganpat Vithoba Doctor Bhavanishanker Balkrishna and Ahmedbhai Habibbhai Khot. This land being Khoti land is not surveyed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1924.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
20777

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

LONG CAUSE.
SUIT NO. 60 OF 1922.

(1) RAMCHANDRA KRISHNARAO TELANG, (2) SHANKAR KRISHNARAO TELANG, (3) MANGESH KRISHNARAO TELANG, (4) DINANATH KRISHNARAO TELANG and (5) RANGNATH KRISHNARAO TELANG, all of Bombay, Gaud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Kandewady, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs

Versus

ABDULLA AHMED ABDUL SATAR, only heir and legal representative of Ahmed Abdul Satar, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Chakla, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant

GEORGE V. etc.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

That the defendant may be ordered to specifically perform the Agreement, dated 24th January, 1920, mentioned in the Plaint, that in the event of the specific performance not being decreed it may be declared that the Plaintiffs are entitled to retain the earnest money paid and that the Plaintiffs may be awarded compensation and costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 10th day of November 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 11th day of January, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 11th day of January, 1922.

Messrs. KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
2884

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 12TH OCTOBER 1924 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of valuable dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, rich glassware, plated ware, Chinaware, etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 12th day of October, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 45, Light House Bungalow upper Colaba, very valuable made-to-order household furniture etc., comprising, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumb-waiters, mealsafes, rich glass, plated and porcelainware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, Chesterfield suite tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, rich table ornaments, rich carpets, pictures iron bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble and plain top dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom chest of drawers, bentwood chairs, reclining sofas, clothes linen baskets, hat stands, bath room furniture, etc., etc.

The property of Captain S. L. Macwatt, D.S.O., M.C. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Household and Office Furniture, Safes, Fancy Electric Table Lamps, Electric Dynamo Spare Parts, Cut Glass Chandeliers, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th October, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture, consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, etc.

By Order of the Manager of Dead Letter Office:—

Boots, books, wearing apparels, etc.

By the Order of the Office concerned:—

One lot fancy Electric Table Lamps.
One Electric Dynamo.
3 cases Spare Parts.
One lot cut Glass Chandeliers (single light).
The property of Captain I. McIvor.—
7 packages Personal Effects.
The property of G. V. Wesche Dart, Esq.:—
Household furniture.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 10th October, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p'm only
"JUST TONY" & "RODEO"
at WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT
6-30 and 10 p.m. only.
"THE EPIC OF EVEREST"
With Lecture by Capt. Noel F.R.G.S.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"RUPERT OF HENTZAU"
With ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK.
SATISARDARBA
Saturday, Sunday, Holiday,
Begins At 3 P.M.
TIME—Week days Begins
At 5 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE
THE PREMIER PALACE OF THE EAST.
6, 8 & 10 P.M.
FLORENCE VIDOR
IN
"CONQUERING THE WOMAN"

A fine comedy drama combining humour and thrills. The question of bending a woman's will has always been a vexed one. In this picture many methods are tried and one of them leads to a most satisfactory result. How do you think a woman is best tamed? By force or by Kindness? The solution is in this film.

PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL
Showing latest Fashions from Paris & Scenes from Rodeo as held at Wembley.

"A MAN ABOUT TOWN"
COMIC

Price: Rs 2-4 Rs. 2. Rs. 1-8, Re. 1 As. 8 and As. 4 Inclusive Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a. m, and 1 p. m, and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

A Picture No Man Can Afford To Miss
"TILL WE MEET AGAIN"

A poignant drama of a friendless girl, a crook and an aristocrat.

A good story intensely dramatic with Comedy relief and exceptionally acted by a remarkable cast such as

MAE MARSH

Norman Kerry, Martha Mansfield and Walter Miller to whom human heart is an instrument on which to play glorious music of emotion.

The programme includes a screening "PATHE" Comedy.

Three Shows daily 6-30, 8-15, & 10
Popular Prices (Including Tax):—
Rs. 1-8—1—As. 12—9—6 & 3.

CINÉ MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD.

Get Set!

THE SHOCK is coming.....coming to thrill you as you have never been thrilled before! To give you also the most beautiful love story you ever saw on the screen! To introduce you to one of the splendid casts of the year, headed by **LON-CHANEY** (The celebrated Star & Hero of the "HUNCH-BACK OF NOTRE DAME") and **VIRGINIA VALLI!** To stagger you with the tremendous power of its story, with the spectacular sweep of its denouement!

WATCH AND WAIT for

"THE SHOCK"
Coming NEXT WEEK
AT
CINE MADELEINE
Tram Terminus—Grant Road.

WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
UNIVERSAL--JEWEL
Drama in 6 Reels—5303 feet—
"THE STORM DAUGHTER"
featuring the pretty winsome dynamic Star
PRISCILLA DEAN
The Programme includes the International News and a Comedy.
To-night—5-30; 7; 8-15 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

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AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DOCTOR STREET, OTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO. Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by orders of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, attorneys for Mr. Hajee Bachoo Alli the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Adamjee Dawoodjee Sakarwalla, the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 19th day of May, 1924, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 11th day of October, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 315 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standthereon, situate, lying and being at Doctor Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1394 and New No. 8556, Old Survey No. 1639 and New Survey No. 4406 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7639 and Street Nos. 215 to 217 and bounded, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Doctor Street, on or towards the North by the property of Miya Mahomed Sale Bin Jassim and on or towards the South by the property of Allibhoy Gulam Husain.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office, 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF A SHEET METAL FACTORY SITUATE AT SITAPAL VADI, MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGAON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., under instructions of Messrs. Habibbhoy Esmail, Ghanshyamlal Gobindram, Aratmal Holaram, Ambalal Narsidas and Shriniwas Nandram trustees of the Creditors of Mr. Alimahomed Jivabhoy appointed under the Deed of Composition dated the 16th July, 1924 sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 12th October, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Factory premises, the sheet metal factory belonging to the said Alimahomed Jivabhoy.

All that piece of land admeasuring about 25,545 sq. feet, or thereabouts held under a lease subject to certain conditions situate at Sitafal Vadi, Mount Road, Mazagaon, out of Fort, Bombay together with the shed or building standing on the said piece of land and the plant machinery, tools, fixtures, and other things now used in connection with the said Factory.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Vendors, Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned:

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

72, Meadows Street, Fort. Tele. No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 5 P. M. (S. T.) AUCTION SALE OF A BIG PLOT OF LAND SITUATED AT MATUNGA ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 10th day of October 1924 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Hajee Cassum Ibrahim Gori the undermentioned Immoveable Property under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th day of June, 1921.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Battfield land or ground of Government Toka Tenure containing by admeasurement 1005 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3—5—5 A/ 1034 and Cadastral Survey No. 385 of Matunga Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and all which premises are situated at and on the Western side of Matunga Road leading to Sion without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ahmed Saheb Gulam Mohidin on or towards the West partly by the property of Ismail Mahomed Adamji and partly by the property of Khanva Bhagwan Pocha on or towards the North partly by the property of Hassan Mahomed partly by the property of Cassum Moosa and partly by the property of Sakinabai wife of Mahomed Hussein Hakim and on or towards the South by the property of the said Sakinabai wife of Mahomed Hussein Hakim and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Shroff & Lam Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at No. 375 Hornby Road Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th October, 1924.

BENNETT & CO

123, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ISLAMPURA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1622 of 1918 (Maulabux vs. Bibanbi) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., this day Friday the 10th October at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed properties.

All that piece of land containing an area of 188 square yards or thereabouts situate on the North side of Islampura Cross Lane in the City and Island and Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North by vacant land of the Board of Bombay Improvement Trust proposed to be laid out as a service passage on the East by Plot No. 92 of the Sandhurst Road (West) estate of the Board on the south by Islampura Cross Lane and on the West by Plot No. 90 of the said estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 91 on the Sandhurst Road (West) estate of Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. 1 and 2/5529 and are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 6759, 6761, 6762 and are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 6759, 6761, 6762, Street No. 36, 37, 38, 39 and also the Buildings consisting of a stable and syces quarters now standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Kanga and Co., solicitors to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS FOR REMOVAL.

Under instructions from the owner Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY the 16th instant sell by public auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Parel Road, Bhindi Bazar next to the mosque Sattar the following:—

One large structure bearing B Ward Nos. 2284, 2285, to 2299 (2) Street Nos. 481-501 503 and 1 to 16 consisting of shops, stables, etc. at Bhindi Bazar for removal.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Oct. 10.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

A depression has formed with a centre about two hundred miles west of the Diamond Island and may develop into a storm.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and South Bengal. A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Bombay Deccan, and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are: Port Blair one and a half inches; Mergui and Tavoy four; Diamond Island and Akyab two; Minbu, Barisal Naya and Dumka one and a half; and Chittagong and Madras three quarters.

Forecast:—An extension in Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, October 8.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m 2 p m 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.813 inches

Temperature of Air	80.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.6 „
Dew Point	71.7 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	76% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	1.8 „
Maximum temperature of Air ..	86.1 „
Minimum	75.2 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE, E, NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	138 miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches
Total fall during month ..	0.04 „
Do. do. year ..	51.79 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 9th Oct. ..	0.00 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

		HIGH WATER		LOW WATER.	
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct. h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	9	20 9	24 4	9 14 32	—
F.	10	8 52	26 7	2 28	18 5
		21 15	25 2	10 15 19	18 25
		9 40	27 2	3 20	18 1
Sat.	11	22 6	26 3	11 15 56	17 10
		10 22	27 7	4 5	17 9
Sun.	12	22 46	27 2	12 16 35	16 11
		10 55	27 10	4 45	17 5
M.	13	23 23	27 11	13 17 2	16 3
		11 27	27 10	5 18	17 5
Tu.	14	...	28 6	14 5 49	17 8
		11 56	27 6	17 59	15 7
W.	15	0 34	28 8	15 6 22	18 1
		12 24	27 1	13 33	15 10

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 10 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 31m. Sunset 6h. 21m.
Oct 11 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h 31m. Sunset 6h 20m.
Oct. 12 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 31m. Sunset 6h. 19m.
Oct. 13 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 32m. Sunset 6h. 19m.
Oct. 14 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 32m. Sunset 6h. 18m.
Oct. 15 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 33m. Sunset 6h. 17m
Oct. 16 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 33m. Sunset 6h. 16m

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 9th October, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is locally in excess. Temperature was as usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Cawnpore the air is drier than usual. Temperature was very nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear. Moisture in the air is generally in excess in east Rajputna and Sind. Maximum temperature was below normal in the former area; the minimum was higher than usual at Jodhpur and lower at Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West —Skies are lightly clouded over Kathiawar and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Central India West and locally in Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the division; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the south of the division and clear over the north. The air is locally damper than usual. Temperature was very nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Ratnagiri, where the maximum alone was lower than usual. Bombay recorded yesterday a minimum temperature of 86.1 degrees (1 degree below normal) and a minimum temperature of 77.1 degrees (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.30 in. of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded over the south of Bombay Deccan and lightly clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is above normal in north Hyderabad and locally in Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the northwest of the division; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks:—A few falls of rain have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. Elsewhere weather has been dry. The chief amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.82 in. at Madras.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Eathquake Report.—An earthquake shock of considerable intensity at its origin about 1,300 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Observatory at 2 hours 7½ minutes this morning (I.S.T.)

Daily Weather Telegram for the 8th October 1924, issued from Simla:

An area of low pressure lies off the Arakan coast and has caused nearly general rain in Lower Burma with a few falls in Upper Burma.

The chief amounts were:—Victoria Point one and a half inches; Mergui, three; Tavoy one; Minbu two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF OCT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		9.15	5.03	+4.12
Rawalpindi		23·86	22.71	+1.15
Lahore		14.38	15.00	—0.62
Hissar		8.81	11.50	—2.69
Ambala		32.52	23.66	+8.86
Delhi		28.08	22.86	+5.22
United Provinces—				
Agra		27.65	24.07	+3.58
Mainpuri		32.72	23.62	+9.10
Jhansi		38.99	33.53	+5.46
Cawnpore		44.57	32.91	+1166
Allahabad		37.27	35.22	+2.05
Sind—				
Jacobabad		1.50	2.28	—0.78
Karachi		2.25	5.89	—3.64
Rajputana—				
Ajmer		31.55	18.42	+1313
Jaipur		41.48	21.82	+1966
Kotah		47.45	25.88	+2157
Mount Abu		65.83	57.97	+7.86
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj		7.20	13.43	—6.23
Dwarka		3.81	12.59	—8.78
Veraval		15.42	17.52	—2.10
Rajkot		23.81	24.92	—1.11
Bhavnagar Para		16.74	19.80	—3.06
Gujarat—				
Surat		43.76	39.19	+4.57
Ahmedabad		24.21	27.55	—3.34
Deesa		29.90	23.45	+6.45
Central India West—				
Neemuch		32.07	27.29	+4.78
Indore		34.12	30.68	+3.44
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore		56.32	50.10	+6.22
Saugor		38.64	41.59	—2.95
Hoshangabad		39.05	45.47	—6.42
Khandwa		31.21	27.14	+4.07
Akola		32.47	27.55	+4.92
Amraoti		23.45	28.76	—5.31
Nagpur		33.38	43.21	—9.83
Chanda		35.42	46.55	—1113
Raipur		31.14	45.25	—1411
Konkan—				
Bombay		51.79	67.81	—1602
Ratnagiri		98.98	95.25	+3.35
Mormugao		87.78	86.68	+1.10
Karwar		115.55	110.43	+5.12
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon		21.57	19.28	+2.29
Ahmednagar		18.90	18.49	+0.41
Poona	0.03	21.50	21.80	—0.30
Sholapur		20.79	23.06	—2.30
Bijapur		11.99	15.76	—4.17
Belgaum	0.30	48.40	40.64	+2.81
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad		19.77	23.57	—3.80
Nizamabad (Indr.)		30.74	35.59	—4.85
Hyderabad		26.47	25.29	+1.18
Malabar—				
Mangalore		131.84	108.73	+2311
Calicut		136.09	90.34	+4625
Cochin		131.81	76.99	+5582
Ceylon—				
Colombo		41.47	23.64	+1783
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam		27.74	25.37	+3.37
Bellary	0.01	15.04	12.61	+2.43
Cuddapah		18.41	20.41	—2.00
Madras	0.82	22.45	17.71	+4.74
Bangalore		21.60	22.03	—0.43
Coimbatore		23.67	7.16	+1651
Trichinopoly		11.67	12.54	—1.87
Negapatam	0.03	8.46	11.64	—3.19

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association)

Bombay, October 9.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 0
Century per lb.	1 7 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 7 8
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 0
Textile per lb.	1 7 6
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 0
Pearl per lb.	1 7 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 7 3
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203 :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 7 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth X Quality—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 8 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 7 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40 :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 6 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 0
Diamond Chula per lb.	
Tata (Darji) per lb.	
Salita.—	
Pebaney per lb.	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 7 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 6
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 0
Check Grey Drill :—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 9 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 10. 0
Hindustan per piece	7 4 0
Bleached Check :—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 12 0
Wadilal United per piece	
Black Check :—	
Textile per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Racheal	7 0 0
Gabrun No. 5124 ;—	
Pearl	12 2 0
Hindustan	12 6 0

H. E. the Governor of Madras has accepted the resignation of Mr. F. Noyce from the Madras Legislative Council and has nominated Dewan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai (the present President) to be member in his place.—A. P.

CAUSE LIST.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

(FRIDAY, October 10.)

(In the Division Court No. 52.)

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

48-24—569-21—Patell and E. Shindayal Shinskas and others, Vahanji Siladha, Matubhai J and M.

66-24—2882-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Haridas Ranchoddas, Odhavji Anandji and another, Matubhai J and M.

72-24—5275-21—Madhavji and Co, J Burjorji and Co, The International Banking Corporation, Mulla and M.

73-24—2641-21—Malvi M R and Co, Manilal Nagindas Nandlal Inderlal, Daphtary F and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR HEARING EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

231-13—Mulla and M, Ramanlal and H Bai Jamnabai widow, Tejpal Narsey and another, Tyabji D and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

231-13—Mulla and M, Ramanlal and H, Bai Jamnabai widow Tejpal Narsey and another, Tyabji D and Co.

FOR HEARING EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2383-23—Amarchand and M Govindji Raghunath v Ramchand Shankerji and others, Raghvaya N and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

75-23—Madhavji and Co, Shrikrishna Rinya, Talakchand Shapurji, Bhimshanker K and G.

600-24—Kanga and Co, Popatlal Amarchand Ruttonshaw and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2688-23—Mulia and M. The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd and anr v Vithaldas Jugjiwen, Dabholker and J.

2348-24—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Husein Dehdasti v Haji Syed Abdul Kassam Yezdi, Edgelow G W and Co.

2190-24—Madhowji and Co, Sardar Suleman Cassum Haji Mehta, Tribhowandas Tapidas Shah, Karubhai and S.

4145-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdula Jaboo and Co, Hemraj Meghji, Chubb and Co.

1552-24—Little and Co., W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd. v. The Aryodaya Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd., Thakoredas and D.

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

2-24—Daphtary F and D, Harry Dore Warder v The S S "Ornro", Chimnis K and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

268-24—Divekar and B, Gopal Kala, v Babul Raghowji and Sons and another, Thakoredas and D, Mulji Th and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2172-23—N C Dalal and Co, Ratilal Mancharam Vebhai v Yaya Bros.

LONG CAUSES.

606-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Karsondas, v Dalsukhbhai Wadilal and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

1832-24—H L Shawe, Lionel Haran Worrall v Richardson and Cruddas, Crawford B and Co.

1567-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Husein Ratansey Nanji v Abdullabhai Lalji and others, Tyabji D and Co.

2463-24—Merwanji K and Co, Khatizaba Shaikh Adam v Haji Mahomed Cassum Moo.

2936-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Esakbhai Ebrahim v Adamally Rahimbhoy.

1623-19—Mehta L and Co, Kamrudin Mahomed Cassum v Ramjanally Ebrahim and others, Payne and Co, Mehta L and Co.

2000-19—Jamsedji R and D Morarji Kallianji v Gadmal Gunmaanmal, Bhaishanker K and G.

1378-14—Payne and Co, Manmohandas Ramji and Co v Mohanji Kanji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

253-16—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Yusuf Jacob and another v Bai Ayishabai widow and others, Jehangir G and B, Jamsedji R and D Little and Co.

8084-19—Mulla and M, Messrs, Khemaldas Kalyandas v Messrs J Balamal, Amin and D.

951-21—Motichand and D, Gopaldas Tricumji v Daval Shamji and others.

4950-21—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Taiwan Ltd v Mirajmal Motilal and Co, Shaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

S C Ct 12/286-18—Manilal and Co, Byramji Hormusji v Maneckbai widow and another, Mulla and M, Edgelow G W and Co.

1850-23—Mulji Th and Co, Bai Kasturbai Goswami Shri 108 v Dwarkalalji Vallabhlalji Maharaj, Dallas and Co.

3362-21—Jehangir M and S, Odegram Shivrai v Padamsey Patansy, Mulla and M.

3001-23—Unwalla F and P, Bai Meherbai widow and another v J S Mehta and Co, Mehta L and C.

1054-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, v Vithaldas Iswardas Parekh and another, Amarchand and M.

2975-23—Manubhai and Co, Bai Hirabai widow v Chotalal Muleband and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

796-21—Patell and E, Dadi Jehangir Billimoria v Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani, Edgelow G W and Co.

3138-19—Daphtary F and D, Narandas Gokuldas v Chaturbhoj Ranchoddas and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

2826-24—Crawford B and Co, Colthurst and Harding Ltd, D Thaker and Co.

4817-21—Mehta L and Co., Keshavlal Poonjabhai v Mulchand Jekisondas, Daphtary F and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR JUDGMENT.

1010-22—Surajmal and Co, Mahomed Husein M S Mulla and others, Mulji Purshotam and others, Surveyor and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1855-24—Tyabji D and Co, Shivnarayan Nemani v Gajanand Bhagwandas, Thakoredas and D.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER.

Re. Indian Co's wet. Bhaikhanker K and G. N H Moos v F H Shaul and others v Cragie B and Co., Malvi M R and Co, Maiubhai J and M, Manchershaw and N, Merwanji K and Co.

2682—Dalbolker and J, Vasantrao Govindrao Prabhakar v Nanabhoy Sadanand and others, Judah and S., Manilal H and Co.

4444-22—Shamrao M and H, Halimabai widow Dada Umer and other, Jhaveri and Co., Unwalla P and P.

4175-23—Payne and Co, Noorbhai Nathubhai, Noorbhai Jimaji Dalal.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

In Re Cohmpany's Act, Rustomji and G, Goculdas Kilabhai Dalal, Petioner, Nagindas Chunilal Shah and others, Purnanand C and J, Kanga and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

3021-24—Mulla and M, Popatlal Girdharlal, Wadilal Chhaganlal, Kanga and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4611-22—Hiralal and Co, Manordas Sunderji and other, vs. Ranchoddas Dharamdas and others, Thakoredas and D.

4928-22—Jamsetji R and D, Velbais widow, Kaikhasru Rottanji and others Crawford B and Co

4519-22—Vachha and Co, Abdul Gafoor Haji Hamed v Mahomed Haji Hamed, Edgelow G W and Co.

4762-22—Daphtary F and D, Damodhar Vrijbhukhondas v Laldas Mangaldas and ors, Dharamsi D and Co.

4763-22—Daphtary F and D, Rai Bahadur Kesrising Chandmal v Madanlal Gopal, Pandja and Co.

4771-22—Craigie B and Co, Naunitlal Manekial v Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Kashiwalla and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

4774-22—Judah and S, Sarah Aorun Reuben Pezarkar v Reuben Aoran Pezarkar and ors, Forbes and Co, Judah and S.

4777-22—Dharamsi D and Co, Chotalal Jethalal v Mohanlal Ranchoddas and anr, Amin and D.

4793-22—Madhowji and Co, Saroopchand Pitheraj v Tullockchand Shapurji, Vachha and Co.

4807-22—N C Dalal and Co, Jankilal Gangobux v Chaturbhooj Brijlal, Captain and V.

4808-22—Payne and Co, The National Trading Society v Magniram Damnal and anr, Purnanand C and J, Amarchand and M.

4812-22—Pandia and Co, Bai Suntoke widow v Salemahomed Dharamsey and Co, Matubhai J and M.

4821-22—Shah and Ch, Karamchand Vadhoochand v Titockchand Manmaji, Mulla and M.

4828-22—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal Madhavprasad v Gulabrai Madanlal and anr, Vachha and Co.

4840-22—Manchershaw and N, Abdulla Maneck Cassum v Marwadi Ganeshmal Chunilal.

4847-22—Mulla and M, Dadabhoy Framji Cama and ors v Ahmedally Kaderbhai Pokar and anr, Vachha and Co.

4849-22—Dubash and Co, Dayabhoy Hirachand v Chunilal Madanlal, Malvi M R and Co.

1545-21—Shroff and L, Behramshaw Hirjibhay Kotwal, vs. Vallabhdas Naranji and another, Mulla and M Bhimji and Co.

2468-22—Mulji T and Co, Naranji Kalidas, Mistry Goculdas Karabhai, Payne and Co.

2447-22—Amarchand and M, Manilal Narotam and Co, Gordhandas Hirji and another, Shah and Co.

4444-22—Kanga and Co, Gajanand Piani, Balabux Shivnathji Biani, N C Dalal and Co.

2857 21—Dallas and Co, Shavaksbaw Cowasji Dinshaw v Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co, Patell and E, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1578-22—Shah and C, Karamchand Vadhuchand v Gordhandas Damoderdas, Tyabji D and Co.

2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpatbhai Maneklal Wadilal and others, Jamsedji R and D, Motichand and D.

4458—Captain and V, Shri Suraj Kuverbe Saheb Morarji Narotam, Malvi M R and Co.

4447-22—Khardwalla and C, Jainarayan Lalchand Tapadia, Mohanlal Ramnarayan and others, Malvi M R and Co.

4773-22—Dubholkar and J, Rustomji B Guard, The Clive Insurance Co Ltd, Braigie B and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SHORT CAUSE.

799-24—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Hamabai, Jehangir Framji Bharucha, Rustomji and G.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE AS TO PARTNERSHIP.

483-24—Malvi M R and Co, J S Narag and Sons v Charry and Charry, Raghavaya N and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

50-23—Motichand and D, Govind Vishnu Lanke v The Japan Imports Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

3168-23—Dubash and Co, Ramchandra Bisham-berdayal v Ramsarup Bupani and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

48-24—Mulla and M, Balabhai Raghunath Agasker and ors v Mothabhai Bebaji Rave and ors, Sukhtanker and G, Dabholkar and J, Nanu H and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Little and Co, In person.

2008-23—Mulia and M, Banubai widow v Jijibhai Merwanji Wadia and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P, Crawford B and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia G and Co, Soonderdas and Co, Shroff and L, Captain and V, Shamrao M and H.

5009-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow v Rustomji Nasserwanji Mehta and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.

349-22—Edgelow G W and Co, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd v Kanji Purshotam and ors, Mulla and M.

349-22—Dabholkar and J, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd v Mulla and M, Ferreira and V, Edgelow G W and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4334-23—Kanga and Co, Nanji Bhanji v Lukmidas Bhimji Bhanji and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

4471-23—Payne and Co, Framroz Edalji Dinshaw v Gopaldas Tricumji and ors, Dharamsi D and Co, Kanga and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

In Re G and W's Act, Mansukhlal H M and Co, In Re Sorabji J Banaji and another, minors, Tehmina J Banaji Petitioner, Shamrao M and H

(Continued from column 6.)

stores, Mahd. Sidik Kapa.

S S Sardinia for Hongkong:—20 cases Fr. jardaloo, 3 cases dry figs, 60 bags ghatty Goojal, Cheemj Tar.

S S Sardinia for Kobe:—100 bales Indian raw cotton, Toyo Muka Kaisha; 800 bales Indian raw cotton, Ozu Burn and Co. Ltd.; 100 bales Indian raw cotton, Nanalal Manilal and Co.; 1000 bales raw Indian cotton, G Kaisha Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe—100 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading; bales Indian raw cotton, Ali Brothers.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 9.

S S City of Canterbury, Agents, Killick Nixon and Co.:—

From Liverpool:—200 cases lubricating grease, 2 casks lubricating oil, 47 bales wool tops, 237 bales old newspaper, 11 bales rugs, 23 bales woollen P. goods, 12 cases woollen P. goods, 197 cases cottons, 68 bales cotton, 176 bales cotton yarn, 94 cases cotton yarn, 926 cases cotton piece goods, 608 bales cotton piece goods, 8 bales woollen and cotton P goods, 10 cases canvas, 107 cases biscuits, 15 cases cotton tissues, 52 cases hams and bacon, 60 cases Stout, 23 cases Tobacco, 48 cases cigarettes, 65 cases brandy, 210 cases common soap, 1386 boxes common soap, 107 cases ginning sundries, 30 pieces ginning sundries, 139 D/ bags sago Flour, 16 D/bags Iron chains, 87 pieces plates, 40 bundles plates, 47 bundles steel bars, 16 bundles Flats, 27 bundles steel, 50 bundles traps, 120 bundles Galv. Plain sheets, 500 bundles Galv corr. sheets, 100 bundles yellow metal sheets, 445 Pipes, 249 bundles hoops, 23 coils hoops, 144 skilans tiles, 38 casks Tiles, 100 earthenware pans, 1250 bags soda Ash, 253 kegs Paint, 20 rolls Lead Pipes, 600 drums Phenoid.

From Naples:—10633 packages Potatoes.

From Port Said:—20 cases Mineral water, 4 bales cotton carpets, 10 cases castor oil.

S S Jalavihar, Agents:—The Scindia Steam N Co. Ltd.:—

From Rangoon:—55 bags millet, 1150 bags cotton seeds, 100 bags beans, 24367 bags Rice, 2371 bundles and pieces Teak scantlings.

From Colombo:—187 bales mattress Fibre, 138 bags Teas, 60 bundles empty gunnies.

From Tuticorin:—19 cases Tea, 76 bales Senna leaves, 235 bundles Olai Mats.

From Cochin:—267 bobbins copra, 100 casks cocoanut oil, 10 drums cocoanut oil, 125 bags cocoanut oil cakes.

From Alleppey:—534 bags Pepper, 1912 bags copra, 1712 robbins copra.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 9.

S S Sikh, Fletcher, Calcutta.
S S Knares, Main, New York.
S S Gharinda, Tullent, Rangoon.
S S Nurmahal, Dooley, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 16.

S S Varela, Baird, Basreh.

LOADING.

Oct. 9.

Steamer City of London for Liverpool.
Steamer Altai Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Borneo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer British Fern for Mahomerah.
Steamer Singa for Rangoon.

S S Sikh:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Sikh, 2238 tons, Captain W A Fletcher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Knares:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Knares, 4639 tons, Captain Main, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Gharinda:—The E I S N Company's steamer Gharinda, 3212 tons, Captain H H Tallent, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1892 tons, Captain S K Baird, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY OCKS.

(THURSDAY, October 9.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Axenfels, 5324, Hamburg 11/10 L Edwards.
2 China 4761 London 11/10 M M & Co.
3 City of London, 3683, K'chi 15/10 K N & Co.
5 Cl. Colquhaun 3760 C Ports 14/10 J F and Co.
6 Morvada 5120 K'chi 13/10 M M & Co.
7 Wartenfels 3766 K'chi 10/10 L Edwards.
8 Sado Maru 3627, Kobe 15/10 N Y Kaisha.
12 Elysia 4002 L'pool, 20/10 M M & Co.
14 Ariosto 2760 U K. 16/10 J F & Co.
15 Sardin

INDIAN COTTON MILLS.

PRODUCTION IN 10 MONTHS; SEPT '23 JUNE '24:

In the ten months, September, 1923, to June, 1924, i.e, from the beginning of the cotton year 1923-24, the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 513 million lbs and that of woven goods to 352 million lbs as against 567 million and 323 million lbs. respectively, in the corresponding months of the preceding year. In the three months. April to June, 1924, the quantities were 167 million lbs. of yarn and 104 million lbs of woven goods.

The exports of Indian yarn by sea from British India to foreign countries during the three months, April to June, 1924, were 8,061,000 lbs as compared with 9,836,600 lbs and 14,841,000 lbs. in the corresponding periods of 1923 and 1922, respectively.

The production of course yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of June, 1924, was about 50 million lbs., and the imports of the same counts were 345,000 lbs. only; the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was 8 million lbs. and of fine counts (above No 40) 363,000 lbs. as against 2,666,000 lbs respectively, of imported yarn of the same counts

The value of goods woven in Indian mills as far as reported was Rs. 4.49 lakhs in June, 1924, and Rs. 13.170 lakhs in the three months April to June, 1924, as compared with Rs. 4,03 lakhs and Rs. 11,43 lakhs, respectively in the corresponding period of 1923. The value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in June, 1924, was Rs. 575 lakhs and in the three months April to June, 1924, Rs. 17.50 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 4.56 lakhs and Rs. 15.01 lakhs, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1923.

The texcise duty realised on woven goods in June, 1924, amounted to about Rs. 11 lakhs, and in the three months, April to June, 1924, Rs. 42 lakhs as compared with Rs. 14 lakhs and Rs. 41 lakhs, respectively in the corresponding periods of 1923.

IRAQ'S TRANSIT TRADE.

Imports into Iraq for the month of May 1924 (which are just to hand), totalled Rs. 14,689,752 a decrease of Rs 2.189,897 as compared with the preceding month. The principal articles imported were:—Cotton textiles Rs. 5,273,389; carpets, Rs. 1,633,908; sugar, Rs 1,285,889; and tea, Rs 1.152.692, the value of goods received from different countries being. Great Britain Rs. 5.439.694, India Rs 4,100,457, and Persia Rs. 2,857,491.

Exports for May totalled Rs. 1,575,683, a decrease of Rs. 1.048.511, and included wool Rs. 589,169; hides and skins, Rs. 300,168; barley Rs. 142.550. Great Britain received goods to the value of Rs. 558,632, Arabia Rs. 368519, and Persia Rs. 173,194 Re-exports for the same month totalled Rs. 9,435,402, an increase of Rs. 1,371,198, the chief article re-exported being cotton textiles Rs. 4,046,742, carpets Rs. 1,638,732, tea Rs 1,074,928 and machinery Rs. 556.154 Re-exports were sent to Persia Rs. 7,083,780, Great Britain Rs 197,104, and Syria and Turkey Rs. 167,122

A feature of the month was the large amount of machinery and engineering material passed through the country in transit for Persia, which is reflected in the re-export returns.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., was held at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Kalbadevi Road Cavel, Bombay on Thursday, at 4 p.m., Mr. Narttam Morarji presiding. The Chairman moved the followin resolution:

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,0,000 (Divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each of which 5,98,365 shares have been issued) to Rs. 3,50,00,000 (Divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 15 each made up of the present 6,00,000 shares and 4,00,000 further shares of Rs. 15 each hereby authorised to be issued) and that such reduction be effected firstly by reducing the nominal amount of each of the present 6,00,000 shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 15 per share; secondly by returning Rs. 23-8-0 per share to the holder of each of the 16,666 shares of Rs. 75 each which have been issued as Fully-Paid up to the intent that the holder of each fully-paid share of Rs. 75 should have in lieu thereof one fully paid share of Rs. 15 each and Rs. 23-8-0 in cash; thirdly by extinguishing the present liability of Rs. 45 per share in respect of uncalled Capital on each of the 5,82,239 shares on which Rs. 30 per share have been called up; fourthly by cancelling Capital which has been lost or unrepresented by available assets to the extent of Rs. 15 on each of the 5,82,239 shares and to the extent of Rs. 36-8-0 on each of the 16,666 shares fully paid-up of the Company which have been issued and are now outstanding. Provided however that the said 400,000 shares when issued as aforesaid, shall first be offered to the members of the Company on the date of issue of the said shares in proportion to their individual holding."

Mr. P. H. Vasavda seconded, Mr. B. F. Bharucha supported the resolution and it was passed unanimously.

BUREAU REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 8.

The United Consus Bureau gives the condition of the crop, as on 1st. October, as 53.5 per cent. and forecasts a production of 12,499,000 bales. Cotton ginned up to the 1st. October is 4,526,000 bales.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, October 9.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th October 1924.

Cotton	.. ..	2363 Bales.
Wheat	.. ..	11498 Quarters
Linseed	.. ..	11157 "
Rapeseed etc	.. ..	5997 "
Gingellyseed	.. ..	4545 "
Poppyseed	.. ..	539 "
Groundnuts	.. ..	819 "
Castorseed	.. ..	12843 "
Rice	.. ..	2012 "
Myrabollams	.. ..	250 "
Cottonseed	.. ..	29027 "
Mowraseed	.. ..	33 3 "
Gram	.. ..	177 17 "
Jawar	.. ..	7 87 "
Masur	.. ..	17 "
Barley	.. ..	1453 "
Bajri	.. ..	2436 "
Coal	.. ..	68 Tons.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 7/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/4.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 9/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 17/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 11/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/8.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 602
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 662
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 652

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 114
Bank's buying 60 D st D P Rs. 109

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164⅛

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 236½

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 296

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.46—7/8
London—Paris Frcs. 85.70
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.30
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.70
London—Rome Liras 103.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Firm market.

London, Oct. 8.

Tele. Transfers firm 1/6 11/32
Bar Gold quiet £4.12.11
Bar Silver Spot steady 36

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 1/4
Bank demand	1/6 9/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	..
Fcs. Demand	..
American Dollars	295
Hongkong Dollars	164 1/2
Shanghai	236 1/2
Japan	114
Singapore	155 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Oct. 8.

Rentes 3 per cent 51
Bar Silver (Spot) 36
Bar Silver 2 months hence 36 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—China and Indian buying—Steady.
Interest day to day loans 3
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/24.

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct. 8.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
Rentes 23½

EGCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRS MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, Oct 8.

Stochholm	16.78
Christiania	31.18
Amsterdam	11.46
Switzerland	23.31

yesterdays

Belgium	92.37
Athens	256.00
Prague	149.87

London, Octq 8.

Exchange on London in Paris 8568
Exchange on London in Germany 18,732.000,000000

New York, Oct. 8

Demand Bills 4.4662

STOCKS.. ETC.

London, Oct. 8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 3/8 plus 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 1/4
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 1/4
Conversion Loan £77 5/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 1/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent £107 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 56 7/8 —.1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 plus 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 64 1/4 —.1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 54 1/4 —.1/8

STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 8

Ceylon Tea Plantations has declared an interim dividend of 18 per cent

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 14/15
" forward Rs. 14/11
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22/14/6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 22/14/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 23.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80/2
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 80/3
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 80/6

London, Oct. 8.

Bar gold ready, s. 92—11
Silver ready, d. 36—0
Silver forward, d. 36—1

TONE OF SILVER—
Firm, India and China are buying forward. Bears covering. London speculators selling.

GOLD.

London, Oct. 8.

Greater part of the week's arrival of gold, 70,000 pounds sterling were taken up by trade, India securing the balance for small bars. Indian demand from Durban has ceased.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET,

FAVOURABLE BUREAU REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Oct. 9.

To-day Reuter reported a substantial drop of 131 to 135 points in New York futures. The market opened steady but later declined on long liquidation and general selling on bearish Bureau Report. Liverpool has been reported 59 to 61 points lower. The market advanced early but declined later on favourable Bureau Report.

The Agricultural Bureau Report published yesterday in America and received here to-day shows the condition of the crop as on 1st October 53.6 per cent against 55.4 per cent on 15th September and 59.3 per cent on 1st September. This indicates a crop of 12,499,000 bales against 12,596,000 bales last report. The weekly Government Weather Report is favourable and we look for lower prices in near future. The quantity of cotton ginned upto 30th September is 4,526,000 bales against 2,663,000 bales last report. —

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 8th instant as follows:—

"Even if Government indication of 12,500,000 bales is realised, consider 24,00 cents reasonable level."

The latest Agricultural Bureau Report received here to-day is of a distinctly bearish nature and has strengthened us in our opinion that present prices are too high and that a decline to a lower level is essential before the demand from the trade will be sufficient to sustain the market. With the sterling and Japanese Exchanges here continuing to move steadily against Exporters, an advance in prices can hardly be looked for. Under the circumstances sales in all strong markets will eventually prove profitable.

In sympathy with a substantiol decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 470½ i.e. Rs. 18½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening some Commission Houses were sellers and the prices declined to Rs. 468½. Around this level one Japanese House and Bull Operators bought and the values improved to Rs. 471½ but again gave way to Rs. 467 on Shroffs and brokers selling, and the market closed at Rs. 469 on Shroffs buying. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 465½ and advanced to Rs. 468 on buying by Shroffs. Around this level Commission and Japanese Houses were sellers and the market closed to Rs. 465½ and closed weak at Rs. 466.

Fine Oomra Deer/Jan. opened at Rs. 451 and declined to Rs 449. Again improving to Rs. 451 on buying by Bazar operators the market gave way to Rs. 447 on Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 449. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 444, and gradually eased to Rs. 439 on Up-country selling, and closed at Rs. 440. F.G. Bengal Deer/Jan. was nominally quoted Rs. 402.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, October 9.

Fully Good Broach April/May ..	466
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan. ..	402
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	446
" March	438

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, October 9.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	466
" " Bengal	Dec./January ..	400
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan. ..	445
" "	Maach ..	437

GOLD.

Bombay, October 9.

Ready:—22-14-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	22-12-3	23 0-6		22-14-6
Kartak	22-14-3	23-2-6		23-0-0

Teji Mandi.

Asho 0—2—0
Kartak 0—11—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, October 9.

Ready:—80-3-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	80-2-0	80-7-0		80-3-0
Kartak	80-7-0	80-12-0		80-8-0

Teji Mandi.

Asho 0—7—0
Kartak 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/12
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85
5 per cent War Loan due 1929—47 Rs. 93
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945—55 Rs. 97
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/6
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/7
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 105/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929—47 Rs. 98
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

The Share market remained closed to-day.

London, Oct. 8.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and China £20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £136
National Bank of India, Ltd, £44
Eastern Bank, Ltd., £6 1/4
F. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., £10 5/8

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS,

MESSRS, PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 9.

New York market 8th October, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
26.12	Oct.	26.28+16	25.10—102	24.81	—131
25.28	Dec.			23.95	—133
25.40	Jan.	25.53+13	24.35—105	24.05	—135
25.6	Mar.			24.37	—132
26.40	May.			24.55	—135

On 7th October Spot New York 26.35 plus 10; New Orleans 25.25 plus 20.

Agricultural Bureau Report:—Condition of the crop as on 1st October, 53.5 per cent (against 55.4 per cent as on 15th September, and 59.3 per cent, as on 1st September). Indicates a yield of 12,499,000 bales (against previous report of 12,596,000).

Ginners Report: Ginned to 30th September 4,526,000 bales (against previous report of 2,663,000).

Telegraphic market advices:—General selling and long liquidation induced by Bureau Report. Only demand on limit down.

October highest 26.58 (10.50 a.m.), lowest 24.70 (2.25 p.m.), range 188 points.

Liverpool market 8th October 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery,	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close,
14.62	Oct.		14.75+13	14.02	—60
14.43	Jan.	14.50+07	14.53+10	13.82	—61
14.46	Mar.	14.53+07		13.86	—60
14.45	May.			13.86	—59
14.26	July.			13.66	—60
	Egyptian				
21.10	Nov.			20.65	—45
20.15	Jan			19 65	—50

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Light rains South Texas. Temperature abnormally high. Western belt unsettled. All balance generally fair.

(2) Market declined on Agricultural Bureau Report more favourable than expected, stop-loss orders being reached. Weekly Government weather report is favourable. We look for lower market and advise selling. American cross rate 4.46 1/8.

(3) New York cables:—"Regardless of effect Agricultural Bureau Report, expect lower market near future; as we do not believe trade and speculative buying will be sufficient to absorb increased hedge selling." (Timed 9.55 a.m.)

Liverpool, Oct. 8.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
October		14.02
January		13.82
March		13.86
May		13.86

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 8.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and Exp 100 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 350 Bales
Mid. Americans Spot—Universal standard 15.13 small business.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 25,15
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	26.30
January	25.67
March	25.75
New York Noon Call	
October	25.60
January	24.43
March	24.24
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	25.42
January	25.60
New Orleans 10-30 a.m.	
October	24.27
January	24.34

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Oct. 8.

October	14.71 plus	09
November	14.55 ,,	10.
January	14.53 ,,	10
March	14.55 ,,	09
May	14.54 ,,	09

Egyptians Nov. 21.00 Jan. 20.25

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 8.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
October	14.02	—.60
November	13.86	—.59
December	13.78	—.61
January	13.82	—61
February	13.83	—.61
March	13.86	—.60
April	13.86	—.59
May	13.86	—.59
June	13.74	—.59
July	13.66	—.60

Tone.—Barely steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 8.

M. G., Bengal, "Good"	11.80
M. O., Bengal "Fully Good"	12.20
M. G., Bengal "Fine"	12.60
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	12.00
No. 1 Oomra "Fully Good"	12.50
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	13.00
M. G. Broach, "Good"	12.20
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good"	12.60
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	13.00
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	11.70
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	12.10
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	12.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 8.

October	22.45 —.45
November	20.65 —.45
December	19.95 —.50
January	19.65 —.50
February	19.55 —.50
March	19.45 —.50
April	19.25 —.63
May	19.25 —.55
June	19.15 —.57
July	19.00 —.65

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 8.

COTTON—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 57,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000
Day's Exports to Continent 9,000

Futures at New York		
October	24.81	—1.29
January	24.05	—1.35
March	24.37	—1.32
May	24.55	—1.35
Spot Cotton at New York	25.10	—1.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.00	—1.25
Futures at New Orleans		
January	23.97	—1.26
May	24.20	—1.26

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 15/16
Silver.—Foreign mined 72

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Oct. 8.

Futures at New York.	
October	24.81
January	24.05
March	24.37
May	24.55

New York, Oct. 8.

Prices of cotton market broke 120 to 180 points from the days highest figures, on heavy selling, following the bureau report on the crop condition, but market rallied later 20 to 30 points on covering.

CORRECTION TO NEW YORK CLOSING.

Please read yesterdays New York closing futures October 26.12.

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 8.

Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 62 5/8
Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 61 5/8
Australian Oct/Nov. sellers 65/6
Karachi Barley Oct/Nov. sellers 47
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Oct/Nov. value 64
Soft Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Oct/Nov. value 63
Cargo, Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 62/9 paid for Jan/Feb. shipment to the continent.
Cargo Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 63/9 paid for Jan/Feb. shipment to the Continent
Cargo Australian January Sailer 66.
Tone:—Quieter.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, October, 9.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53 0 0	8 5 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	53 0 0	8 5 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	54 0 0	8 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Etawa	12 6 0	12 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	13 4 0	13 12 0
Teelseed White 85-15 ..	82 0 0	16 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	80 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Black	72 0 0	14 12 0
Poppyseed, White ..	13 8 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	78 0 0	
Mowraseed	10 4 0	10 10 0
Barley	48 0 0	6 14 0
Castorseed	92 0 0	17 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery	41 0 0	..

Forward	Rs a. p.
Wheat, May	8 4 6
Linseed, May	13 15 0
Groundnuts D/J	71 8 0
Gujarat Castor Seed Asho	92 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	16 0 0
Cotton Seed D/J ..	5 13 0
Gujart Castorseed Vishakh	68 15 0

METALS.

London, Oct. 8.

English best Selected Copper £65 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62
Copper Braziers £82 1/2
Yellow Metal 77/8 (7 7/8)
Hard Spelter 28
Corrugated Sheets £18
Tin Block £245

BRASS.

Bombay, October 9.

	Per md.	Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	59	0	0
Do	1	60	8	0
Do	1 1/4	60	8	0
Do	1 1/2	60	8	0
Do	1 3/4	60	8	0
Do	2	60	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, October 9.

	Per md.	Rs.	a	p
Copper, English	3/4	64	4	0
Copper	1	64	4	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	4	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	66	8	0
Copper	1 3-4	66	8	0
Copper	2	66	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	6	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4 ..		58	8	0
" " " to 1		58	8	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	0	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64	4	0
American Copper 3-4				
" " " to 1				
" " " 1 1/4		66	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS

Bombay, October 9.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	0	15	0
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1	1	0
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
David	..No 10 1/2	0	14	9
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	14	6
Trikamdas ..	..No 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0	15	0
Shapurji ..	..No 6 1/2	0	12	9
Light-house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	12	8
Japan	..No. 40—1	1	8	0
"	..No. 42—2	1	11	6
"	..No 20	1	2	6
"	..No 32	1	6	6

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 8.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. value 21 10 1/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan/Mar. value 22
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jun/July sellers 20
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan/Mar. value 22/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan/Mar. value 22/2
Tone:—Steadily held, but nothing doing.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, 9th Oct. 24, 5 p.m.

Ready Prices have further declined by 3 As. per cwt., with poor purchase enqiries. Transhipment rates have also suffered a drop of 5 As. To day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 2500 bags, showing a very unsatisfactory record of off-take.

Our Forward Market is easier by 1d in B. R. B. Beet Sugar Nov-Dec. Shipment and by 2d. in Mauritius Crystal Sugar Forward Positions, other positions remaining unchanged.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazaar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19/8 Per Cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14/6 Per Cwt
Shipment Sept. Sh. 21/5 Per F. B. H.
Shipment Oct.Dec./ Sh. 21/7 Per F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. Sh. 20/9 Per F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. Sh. 21/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19/4 Per Cwt.
Shipment, Sept.-Oct. Sh. 21 Per F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec Sh. 21 Per F.B.H.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS AND TRANSFERS.

London, Oct. 8.

Tenders were received to-day at the Bank of England for Rs. 50,00,000 of India Council Bills.

No allotments were made for Bills.

Deferred transfers on Bombay Rs. 14,67,000 at 1/6.094

Immediate transfers on Bombay Rs. 20,90,000 at 1/6.141

Immediate transfers on Calcutta Rs. 10,33,000 at 1/6.125

Immediate transfers on Karachi Rs. 5,00,000 at 1/6.125

Tenders for Deferred Telegraphic Transfers at 1/6.3 received 26.66 per cent. and for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers at 1/6.4 received 26.66 per cent. and above received in full.

The highest tender for bills received was at 1/6.2, for Deferred Telegraphic Transfers at 1/6.3 and for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers at 1/6.5.

Total sales for the day amounted to Rs. 50,00,000.

The amount to be offered for tender next week will be Rs. 1,00,00,000.

LINSEED

London, Oct. 8.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Oct/Nov sellers £24
Linseed Tone:—Dull and easier
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net, Months Oct/Dec buyers 43½
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net, Buyers etc. Jan/April done and sellers 44

London, Oct. 8.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was flat. New crop was fully ten shillings lower. Old crop was easier and closed at £22 for Oct/Nov. shipment sellers
Cottonseed Bombay was firm and rather dearer. Closed at £11 1/4 paid for Dec/Jan shipment.
Castorseed Bombay was inactive and nothing doing. Closed at £31 sellers for Oct/Nov. shipment.

London, Oct. 8.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for January/February shipment to Hull at £21 and in Barley. Parcels for Sept/Oct. shipment to Hull at 46 and for Oct/Nov. shipment, on sample, at 49.
Linseed, Easier, Cottonseed, Quiet. Linseed Oil, Easier. Wheat, Easier, Rice, Quiet.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Oct. 8.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 49/6
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 49/9
Tone:—Firm and dearer, with active demand.

RAPESEED.

London, Oct. 8.

Ferozepore Real Bold Oct/Nov sellers £23 1/2.
Toria was firm and with full prices Oct./Nov. sellers £24 1/8.
Brown Cawnpore Oct/Nov sellers £23.

RUBBER.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Nov/Dec. 16.
Plantation First Latex crepe Spot 15 October quieter less doing.

London, Oct. 7.

The Port of London Authority in its report for the year ended 31st. March last gives the shipping which entered and left the port of London and the total amount paid for the river tonnage dues during the year, which is 30,479,000 tons, being an increase of 721,000 tons over the corresponding period of the last year. The working results were an adverse balance of 2,57,000 sterling for the year, due to largely strikes of dock labourers and partly to reduced charges which have since proved uneconomic. Revision of charges has been therefore made in order to adjust the position.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for Oct/Nov. shipment at £24 and for Nov/Dec. shipment at £24 1/4. In Linseed Bombay for Oct/Nov. shipment to Hull at £24.11.5. In Linseed La Plata Argentine for Nov/Dec. shipment to Hull at £22. 1. 3 and for January/February shipment at £21 5/8. In Wheat. Cargo, Karachi Choice White for Oct/Nov. shipment at 64 and for Nov/Dec. shipment at 64/4 1/2. In Wheat, Cargo, Australian, for January shipment at 65.

Linseed, Decided upward tendency. Cottonseed, quiet. Linseed Oil, Decided upward tendency. Heat, Decided upward tendency. Rice, quiet.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

P and O s.s. "Caledonia" with English mails due at 5 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 11.

The S.S. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona Races: Autumn Meeting, Third Day.

Mr. Thacker's public lecture on "Social Work among Aboriginals," Prarthana Samaj Hall, Charni Road, 6 p.m. Mr. K. M. Javeri to preside.

SUNDAY, October 12.

Rent Act meeting, Cine Medeleine, Grant Road Tram Terminus, 10 a.m., Mr. M. P. Madon to preside.

Domestic Occurrence.

Mr. Jagmohandas Ranchoddas Shroff died on Wednesday, the 8th instant. Deeply mourned by friends and relatives. His Uthamna ceremony will take place on Saturday, the 11th October, 1924, at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at Gamdevi, Tejpal Road, at his residence.

R132

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo, Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Umsinga" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 12th instant, instead of on Friday the 10th as previously notified.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 8th October, 1924, to 6 a.m. of 9th idem.

Disease	Attacks	Deaths
Small-pox	nil	nil.
Cholera	nil	nil.
Plague	1	nil.
Influenza	nil	nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 123.
Total mortality this day last year 167.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line steamer "Macbrayne" left Liverpool on the morning of 8th inst.

The B. I. S.S. "Mandala" which left London on the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 2-15 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said at 10-30 a.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Under the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts, three Infant Welfare centres are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society, at Cavel, Mandvi and Fort, for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of September, 1924, 1224 patients were attended to, out of whom 1235 were women 556 children and 131 infants. The daily average attendance was 64. The district visiting nurse made 105 visits during the month.

THE ANAVIL CONFERENCE.

A meeting of representative Anavils from all over the Surat District, with a fair representation from Bombay, was held on the Dusserah day evening at Navsari. Mr. D. R. Desai of Bulsar presiding. Among the subjects attended to by the meeting was one referring to the election of President for the ensuing Anavil Conference to be held on November 30th and December 1st at Navsari under the auspices of the Anavil Mandal Dr. K. G. Naik, Professor, Baroda College, was declared elected. After speeches explaining the aims and objects of the Mandal were made the meeting terminated. With the enthusiasm evidenced at the meeting and with willing co-operation offered by the Navsari Anavil public, the Conference promises to be an unprecedented success.

PRABHU YOUTHS' CRICKET CLUB.

The First Annual Gathering of the Prabhu Youths' Cricket Club will be held on Saturday, the 11th instant (not on Sunday as previously announced) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hirabag Hall, C. P. Tank. Dr. M. B. Velkar, will preside on the occasion.

"SOCIAL WORK AMONG ABORIGINALS."

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Mr. A. V. Thakar, of the Servants of India Society, President, Bhil Seva Mandal Dohad, will deliver a public lecture on "Social Work among Bhils and other Aboriginals," in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Charni Road, Girgaum, on Saturday, the 11th October 1924, at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, will preside.

RENT ACT MEETING.

A meeting of the residents of Tardeo, Grant Road and its neighbourhood, will be held on Sunday, 12th inst., at Cine Medeleine at Grant Road Tram Terminus, at 10 a.m. under the auspices of the Grant Road Parsee Association, in connection with the Rent Act Bill to be introduced by Mr. K. F. Nariman in the Bombay Legislative Council and pass necessary resolutions.

A resolution with regard to the proposed market and playground on the Gilder Tank Site at Lamington Road, will also be discussed.

Mr. Meherjibhoy Pallonji Madon, editor of the "Satya Mitra" will preside.

PRESIDENCY MILLS CO., LTD.

The Thirty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held on the 9th instant, Mr. Motilal Kanji presiding. In the course of the Directors' Report for the year ending 31st March 1924, it was stated that the Company had suffered a loss of Rs. 2,77,067 during the year. That amount together with the last year's loss of Rs. 19,791-1-7 made the aggregate loss of Rs. 2,96,858-1-7 which amount was carried forward. The Directors regretted the loss that had been sustained by the Company which was principally been due to general depression in trade and partly to the general local strike lasting over two months. The Agents had voluntarily given up their commission of Rs. 23,657-3-4 due to them.

The Directors' Report together with the audited statement of accounts was adopted.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRRUST.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Shanker Saula was charged with criminal breach of trust as a carrier in respect of goods valued at Rs. 73.

The facts of the case as stated by the prosecution were that on the 26th September the accused was entrusted with 21 boxes belonging to Goanese cooks of S.S. "China" and was ordered to carry them from the Ballard Pier to Gaiwadi. When the accused reached Gaiwadi, 20 boxes were taken possession of by their respective owners. One box remained with the accused which was found to be missing. The "mukadam" who was with the accused was arrested by the police as he was found to be drunk.

Mr. Chotalal Desai, pleader, for the accused said that the accused left the box in charge of one Vithal, as the accused was hungry and had gone to have his meals Vithal was alleged to have absconded.

The case was adjourned.

CHINAMAN ACQUITED.

Tham Loong, a Chinaman working as a carpenter on board the S.S. "Sardinia" was hauled up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, under Section 43 of the Excise Act, at the instance of Mr. Rice, Preventive Officer of the Customs.

Mr. Dracup conducted the case for the prosecution while Mr. Banaji, Bar-at-Law with Messrs. St. John and De Cruz, pleaders, appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case as stated by the prosecution were that on receipt of certain information, Mr. Rice went on board the S.S. "Sardinia" lying at No. 18 Shed in the Alexandra Dock on the 8th instant. Mr. Rice went to the Chief Officer of the ship and got the workshop of the ship opened by the accused when 462 grains of cocaine valued at Rs. 115-8-0 were found in a tool-box. The accused had possession of the key to the workshop and hence he was arrested.

It was contended for the defence that the workshop was accessible to other workmen in addition to the accused. Mr. Harton, the Chief Officer also admitted that there were other workers besides the accused working in the workshop and there were duplicate keys of the one in possession of the accused.

His Worship, on evidence, acquitted the accused.

BOY KNOCKED DOWN BY A BULLOCK.

On the 6th October, at about 6 p.m. Krishna Ramji, a Hindu wood cutter, went with a 3 year old child, named Genu Bhika to Gorpdeo. On the way he stopped to talk with a hawker keeping the child about two feet from him. In the meantime a labour cart driven by Balahi Amir and loaded with coal came from behind and Genu was knocked down by one of the bullocks of the cart. The cart was going slowly and was on the proper side. The injured child was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died the following day. Medical evidence showed that death was due to gangrene following the injuries of the left leg.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Genu on Thursday when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUDDEN COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

On Thursday morning a rear portion of a four storeyed house, situate at Dongri and belonging to one Mr. Tricumdas suddenly collapsed. The house was mostly occupied by Hindu families who on an alarm being raised vacated immediatly. The Byculla Ambulance was communicated with who immediately repaired to the scene and helped to remove the tenants and excavate the debris. The building was old and in a dilapidated condition fortunately no one was injured by this mishap.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, October 9, 1924.)

Brevet-Major D. S. Johnston, R.E., is appointed for a period of three years in the first instance to be Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement, vice Mr. E. M. Duggan.

The services of Mr. E.M. Duggan, Chairman of the Aden Port Trust and of the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The Honourable Mr. Justice C. A. Kincaid C.V.O., I.C.S., on relief, to be Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

Mr. B. C. Kennedy, I.C.S., on relief, to be Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice Mr P. E. Percival, C.I.E., I.C.S., to revert as District and Sessions Judge.

The Honourable Mr. Justice C. A. Kincaid C.V.O., I.C.S., again to act as Puisne Judge of His Majesty's Court of Judicature at Bombay, vice the Honourable Mr. Justice C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. B. C. Kennedy, I.C.S. to act as Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice the Honourable Mr. Justice C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr P. E. Percival, C.I.E., I.C.S., to act temporarily as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, pending further orders, vice Mr. B. C. Kennedy, I.C.S.

Mr. C. S. Devdhar, Personal Assistant to the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, is granted leave on average pay for two months from 24th October 1924 to 23rd December 1924 with permission to affix the Christmas holidays thereto.

The following notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated the 25th September 1924, is republished:—

"The services of Captain M. G. Bhandari, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Jail Department, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, LL.B., Second Presidency Magistrate Bombay has been granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from the 29th October 1924.

In continuation of the leave granted him by Government Notification dated the 18th June 1924 Mr. G. Y. S. T. Farrant has been granted by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave on average pay from the 19th October 1924 to 3rd November 1924 and on half average pay from 4th November 1924 to 18th November 1924 (inclusive).

Mr. D. MacLachlan, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S. proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act temporarily as Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. A. S. V Acott I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. D. MacLachlan, I.C.S.

Mr. T. F. Main, Acting Director of Agriculture, is granted leave on average pay for six months and twenty-four days with effect from date of relief by Dr. H. H. Mann.

The leave granted to Mr. N.D. Karmarkar Special Auditor, Co-operative Societies, is extended by one month and a half.

Mons. P. L. Charlier, Professor of French, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, has been permitted by the High Commissioner for India to return to duty.

Mr P. A. Cordeiro, L.M. & S., B.M.S., is appointed permanent Civil Surgeon with effect from the 6th July 1924 vice Mr. V. D. Merchant, L.M. & S., B.M.S., retired.

MADELINE ROSSITIER.

SUCCESSFUL OPENING.

Mme. Madeline Rossitier renewed her acquaintance with India last night at the Excelsior, when a splendid programme of entertainments was presented to a crowded house. The chief artist of the show was Madeline Rossitier herself, who performed her part with all the aesthetical gusto which distinguishes her in the East. Five years ago the troupe in which Mme. Rossitier appeared gave a fine entertainment of musical farce in Bombay and Calcutta, and the tradition she established was well maintained last night by the nine artists who introduced the season at Bombay.

The title "Flares and Flashes" was appropriate because the entertainment consisted of series of performances, both in music and ordinary farce, which proved a remarkable success.

Next to the chief artist, the honours of the day belonged to Jack Bennetts who in his whistling solo gave an excellent and well-applauded feat. Billy Iredale and Don Gemmel came well in their parts. The item "Musical Vandalism" had a good reception and is worth a repetition.

It is a well-developed team in entertainment, and the Bombay public will relish the show staged by the party. The first night reached the expectations of the house and we hope the season will be well patronised.

NEW HIGH COURT PLEADERS.

The following candidates have passed the Examination for the Office of Vakil of the High Court held on the 18th August 1924 and the two following days:—Govind Ramkrishna Atre, Uttamchand Ramchond Logavat, Baburav Ganesh Deshmukh, Nagindas Vadilal Gandhi, Jayantilal Prabhuram Jani, Shamji Balvant Joshi, Purshottam Mulji Kapadia, Ganesh Vishnu Kulkarni, Anandlal Govindji Lakhani, Bhavanishankar Shivray Mavinkarve, Ramchandra Gangaram Bhau Mhaskev, Gangaram Vasudev Nadkarni, Inburai Anantra Oza, Mahashankar Udayshankar Oza; Chellaram Mulchand Pania, Purushottam Nilkanth Sathe, Lakshman Harisa Savaji, Chimanlal Keshavlal Shah, Shankar Moreshvar Sobalkar, Amrut Bhagaji, Chatukji Ambalal Trivedi.

The following unsuccessful candidates have been exempted under rule XII of the Examination Rules from appearing in the papers mentioned against their names:—Govind Gopalrav Belgaumkar, (f); Sumantrav Chimanlal Bhatt, (e) (f); Pannalal Chaturbhuj Charkha (a); Narayan Sitaram Chitnis (f); Shrinivas Dadanaik Dabade (a); Hanumant Raghvendra Desai (f); Nahnalal Jethalal Desai (a) (f); Natvarlal Nandlal Desai (a) (f); Balaram Raghunath Dhairyavan (f); Venkatesh Tamaji Doddihal (e); Harry Charles Fleming (e) (f); Lakshman Govind Garud (d); Balkrishna Motilal Gujjar (e) (f); Vyankatesh Keshav Hasabnis (f); Suleman Abdulla Hashmani (a); Khande Sheshgirrav Hudedar (e) (f); Shridhar Balwant Inamdar (d) Jivatram Sakhavatrai Jethmalani (f); Nathubhai Samatsing Jhala (f) Jagannath Gangaram Junagade (e) (f); Krishnaswami Kadamby (a); Sitaram Narayan Kanhere (g) (e); Bhikaji Dhonde Karyakarte (e); Shivram Balkrishna Katdare (e); Shripad Raghunath Keskar (f); Devkar; Purushottam Khetaji (e) (f); Vasudev Vishnu Kothatkar (f); Shanker Sadashiv Kshirsagar (e); Ambadas Vishnu Kulkarni (e); Shivaji Hanmantrav Kulkarni (a) (f); Vinayak Lakshman Machave (b) (e); Shankar Govind Mahadik (e) (f); Dwarkanath Pandurang Mahajan (e); Shrinivas Venkatesh Malgi (d) (i); Dattatraya Rajaram Marathe (e) (f); Vishwanath Vasudev Mogile (c) (i); Keshav Gururav Mokashi (f); Shrinivas Gururav Mutagikar (e); Bhagirath Balamsing Pardeshi (d); Nagmalsing Vitalsing Pardeshi (e); Ramchandra Damodar Patankar (a); Chhotabhai Joshi ughbhai Patel (e) (i); Santajirav Lingojirao Patil (f) Vishvanath Vithal Phase (i); Gurunath Bapurav Pise (e); Dattatraya Shrinivas Pisolkar (a); Martand Narayan Pel (f); Hiralal Dolatram Rinaan (c); Ellis Abraham Sargen (b) (f); Ambalal Maganlal Shah (f); Dalpat Vadilal Shah (e); Harilal Chhotalal Shah (e) (f); Dinkar Dattatraya Sohoni (f); Govind Narayan Tambekar (f); Harilal Nanalal Thaker (e); Bhailal Dayabhai Tripathi (f); Dattatraya Martand Vaidya (e); Martand Ramkrishna Vaidya (a); Navalshankar Pranshankar Vaishnav (b); Mohanlal Trikamji Ved (e); Gautam Gulabchand Vora (e); (f); Ramchandra Baswantrav Waded (e); Vishnu Moreshvar Wagh (b) (e).

EXPLANATION.

(a) "Hindu and Mahomedan Laws". (b) "The Laws of Civil Procedure and Limitation." (c) "Contracts and Torts." (d) "Specific Relief, Transfer of Property, Mortgage and Trusts." (e) "Evidence, Registration and Stamps." (f) "Criminal and Police Laws."

A BAN ON CANDIDATES.

The following candidates have been prohibited under para 4 of High Court Notification No. 2824 dated the 4th April 1924, from appearing at the next Examination, as they came up for the Examination without full preparation:—Ramchandra Vamanrav Deshpande, Shivji Mcnaji Mali, Gokulprasad Narayanprasad Pande, Hiralal Shamaldas Parakh, Govind Vaman Sapatnekar, Pandurav Apajirav Thakor.

Official and Personal.

H. H. The Maharaja of Porbandar, Mr. W. E. Copleston and Staff Officer to H. H. The Maharaja of Porbandar lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Wednesday.

It is understood that H. E. the Governor of Burma who returned to Rangoon from Maymyo much earlier than expected will shortly go on tour. No definite programme has yet been made with regard to the districts His Excellency will visit.—A. P.

Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court and Lady Mears are expected to return to Allahabad on October 25th.

SIR LAWLESS HEPPER.

Sir Lawless Hepper, Kt., being an official has been appointed to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, vice Mr. J. R. Martin, C.I.E., I.C.S., resigned.

DEVELOPMENT DEPT'S ACTIVITIES.

MR. JAYAKAR'S RESOLUTIONS IN COUNCIL.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar propose to move the following resolutions in the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the scheme embodied in the minority report of the Technical and Industrial Education Committee submitted in March 1922, which had had the unanimous approval of the Indian members of the said Committee, be sanctioned, and that in view of the importance and urgency of technical education to the people of this presidency, the said scheme be put into operation without delay, if necessary, by raising a provincial loan for the purpose".

2. "That in view of the conclusions arrived at during the period of war boom that the land available in Bombay was inadequate having proved erroneous, this Council recommends to Government that a committee, the majority of which shall be non-officials, be forthwith appointed to enquire into the activities of the development Department as to how far and in what directions such activities should be continued and as to whether that department should not be amalgamated with the Public Works Department and a considerable saving be thus effected."

3. "This Council recommends to Government that no loans should be taken by this province from the Government of India or raised independently pledging the credit of this province, without obtaining the consent of this House".

4. This Council recommends to Government that the Bombay Port Trust Act be so amended that the proceedings of the meetings of the trustees of the Bombay Port Trust be open to the Press."

5. This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that no provision be made in the next Provincial Budget of this Presidency towards carrying out any of the recommendations of the Lee Commission without giving this Council an opportunity of discussing the same.

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY.

This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council to convey to the Government of India (Railway Board) the emphatic opinion of this Council that very prompt and fully adequate measures should forthwith be taken be prevent the Barsi Light Railway from using goods wagons for transport of passengers from and to Pandharpur from Kurduwadi Junction. This Council wishes further to draw the attention of the Railway Board to the recommendations of the Pilgrim Committee of 1916 in this connection and they wish to impress upon the Railway Board the fact that whilst the Barsi Light Railway have failed to provide an adequate number of third class carriages for transport of passengers, they declared an 8 per cent dividend including bonus in 1919 and a 12 per cent dividend including bonus in 1922.

BOMBAY AND LEE PROPOSALS.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

Dr. M. B Velkar M L C (Bombay South) has obtained leave to move the following resolutions at the next sitting of the Bombay Lagislative Council to be held on 13th October 1924:—

1. This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that no provision be made in the next provincial budget of this presidency towards carrying out any of the recommendations of the Lee Committee without giving this Council an opportunity of discussing the same.

2. This Council recommends to Government that they should appoint a small committee composed of one official and two Indian non-officials to inquire into the allegations against Lt. Col. L P Stephen, I.M.S, Civil, Surgeon, Karachi, made by Dr. Rochiram A. Amenur in his recently published pamphlet "The Karachi Civil Hospital Scandal."

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL IN BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

A cablegram has been received from Rangoon reporting that the Production of Crude Oil by the British Burmah Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of September 1924 amounted to 58,121 Barrels.

A CALCUTTA INCIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA. Oct. 8.

The later enquiries in connection with the disturbances at Kankinarah showed that the image of Durga was immersed this afternoon in Bhatpara Ghat. It is reported that the procession passed along the side of a mosque and that there was an exchange of brickbats. But so far no one had been hurt. The situation is now quiet.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was general and beneficial rain in the Presidency proper. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting of early sown kharif crops continues. Lands are being prepared for rabi sowing which is progressing in parts. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is generally adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

PERCENTAGE BELOW NORMAL.

Sind	20 to 59
Gujarat	8 to 48
Konkan	29 to 52
Deccan	36 to 57
Karnatak	44 to 53

PERSONS ON RELIEF.

Daily average number of persons on relief for week ending 27th Septembr 1924 was—On works—Bijapur 152. On gratuitous relief—Ahmednagar 42, Poona 1,769 Satara 1,702 and Bijapur 114.

PURPOSE OF ISLAM.

KHWAJA KAMALUDDIN'S LECTURE.

Khwaja Kamaluddin, the well-known Muslim missionary of Woking, delivered a lecture on "Islam in England" in the Y. M. C. A., Byculla Branch, on Tuesday evening. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Bar.-at-Law, presided. The Y. M. C. A. Hall was fully packed and there was a fair sprinkling of ladies also. The President in introducing the lecturer referred to his sterling qualities and the great reputation, and described how having been impressed with the ignorance and misrepresentations about Islam which prevailed in England, the Khwaja Saheb left the profession of law, went to England and founded a Muslim mission at Woking, which since, had become quite a famous place and was well-known all over the world as a centre of Muslim thought in the West.

Khwaja Kamaluddin who rose amidst great applause most graphically described his first landing and experience in England. He said that although he found England a land of ignorance, misinformation and misrepresentation with regard to Islam yet he found that it was a "land of freedom of thought", "freedom of speech" and "of fair-play." The learned lecturer emphasised the fact that he never went to England with any idea of proselytisation, but he went there with a view to remove the ignorance and refute the misrepresentations which prevailed in that country about Islam, in order to bring about a healthy understanding between the Muslims and the Christians, the ruler and the ruled. He said that he thought that it was his duty to present true Islam to Englishmen; because, the notion which they had about Islam was all wrong, and a "fiction." He said that when the English people began to understand Islam they came forward, and since then had always given him the most patient hearing. The one thing, the learned lecturer said, which greatly helped him, was the "present culture and the scientific research" of the West.

Touching the subject of religion, the lecturer said that religion was nothing but a code of law, a prescribed course for the moral and spiritual evolution of mankind. Just as in nature everything was governed by certain prescribed law which could not be broken so religion was a law for humanity for its progress and evolution. Islam, the lecturer said, was a religion of commandments and submissions: a religion of nature. All the other religions in the world, he said, were from God, but when they lost their pristine beauty and purity, became degenerated, it became necessary for the Great Law Giver to renew the eternal and righteous laws and impress them again through a prophet upon humanity; and it was thus that Islam came into this world, and it came with a "new conception."

As the world, the lecturer said, did not possess a single revealed book which could be said to have retained its original purity and could be called the actual word of God in the truest sense of the word, a necessity for another revelation arose and *Al Quoran* was revealed to the Prophet Mohamed. The learned lecturer afterwards described the seven items of belief in Islam, namely, belief in one God, angels, revealed books, etc., and explained them most lucidly and philosophically giving examples, quoting chapter and verse from the Quoran. In conclusion, he said that the main aim and object of religion was to raise humanity to the position of godhood, a stage when human being is worshipped by angels, and asserted that through the laws of *Al Islam* promulgated in the Quoran, laws simple and pure, any man could reach that stage and attain that perfection.

Mirza Ali Akbar Khan made a few concluding remarks and asked the audience to read the Quoran. He added that Islam was an essence of all religions.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr Ali, the meeting terminated.

C. P. MARWADI AGRAWAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

AKOLA, Oct. 9.

The Berar C. P. Provincial Marwadi Agrawal Conference is to be held here on the 17th and 18th instant. The Reception Committee is working enthusiastically and all arrangements are well in hand.

(Continued from column 6.)

Capt R G MacArthur's PERCEPTION 10-7, Harraway 1
Majors Newton Davis and D W Bruce's TODDY 7-6, Akbar Ali 3
Capt. R G MacArthur's LEGACY 7-10 J Tymon 4
Also Ran:—Hitana 9-6, Tiznoter 7-10.
Betting: 2's Perception and Legacy, 6's Romance, 5's Toddy and Tizzoter, 4's Hitana.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 12.

LANDHI HANDICAP. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Handicap for C. C. B. Ponies 14.2 and under that ran in the Malir Handicap on the 1st Day.
Mr. A. Ghulam Hussain's PARIS 8-6 Akbar Ali 1
K B Sardar Jamal Khan's SARASWATIS 10-7, Tymon 2
Maj. D B Edward's MAN O' FRISCO 8-7, Meherjee 3
Mr. Hussain Mohamed's JUBILEE 7-7 L. Jones 4
Also Ran:—Contimint 9-7, and Sunstar 7-0 (cd. 7-7.)
Betting: 3's Saraswathi and Man O'Frisco, 4's Contimint, 6 to 4 against Jubilee and Paris, 8's Sunstar.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Following are results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Brighton three, Merthyr one.
Reading three, Luton nil.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

In the Inter-county friendly Rugby football match, Yorkshire beat Derbyshire by 30 points to 18 at Hoadingley.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

In Rugby match to-day New Zealand Team beat North Midlands by 40 points to 3 at Birmingham.—Reuter.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING—3RD DAY.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(Saturday, 11th October, 1924.)
First race starts at 3-0 p.m.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 1,750; and third Rs. 1,250. Handicap—Horses 2nd Division.

Murmansk 9-6, Rackle 9-3, Krishnakumari 9-2, Count Palatine 8-8, Reciprocity 8-8, Lomond Hills 8-6, Sauce 8-5, Rabalto 8-5, Allington 8-5, My Realm 8-5, Hatchford 8-3, Magical 8-1, Treasury 8-1, Musk Rat 7-3.

THE OCTOBER PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. Handicap—Horses 3rd Division.

Rakings 9-9, Pomme Anna 9-5, Volsure 9-0, Le Gamin 8-13, White Dart 8-13, Gilray 8-12, Perfect Day 8-6, Cylvern 8-4, Sarsaparilla 8-3, Coxcomb 8-2, Madelina 7-6.

THE OCTOBER PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000. and third Rs. 500. Handicap—Horses 3rd Division.

Corisando 9-4, Yenite 9-0, Bridal Blush 9-0, Gamble 8-13, Lady Rita 8-10, Joe's Luck 8-3, Irrigate 7-13, Cyllian 7-13, Old Chris 7-8.

THE HAMILTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700 and third Rs. 300. Handicap—Horses 4th Division.

The Lily 9-6, Vlinger 9-6, Rare Sport 9-6, Bathurst 9-4, The Shah 9-0, Expectant 8-13, Cushat Law 8-13, Little Angus 8-8, Cronan 8-7, St. Simon's Fancy 8-5, Troop Leader 7-0.

THE LONSDALE HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500. and third Rs. 1,000. Handicap—Horses 3 and 4 years 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Harry Tate 9-8, My Realm 9-0, Bell's Life 8-5, Princess Farl 8-1, Musk Rat 7-13, Grand Excel 7-9, Stormont 7-9, Ojura 7-0, Siki 6-9.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; and third Rs. 300. Handicap—Arabs 2nd Division.

Costa Rica 9-7, Mahir 9-6, Vazir-ul-Mulk 9-0, Don't Care 8-12, Mighty 8-10, Trafalgar 8-10, Kamel 8-7, Mayiah 8-7, Johur 8-5, Wadi 8-5, Tawfik 8-4, Pride of Iraq 8-1, Peninsula 7-12, Sinnan 7-10, Nadir Shah 7-8, Malabar 7-7, Million 7-3.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 750. Handicap—Arabs which have not won a race.

Dartmoor 9-7, Tipperary 9-7, Cessation 9-5, Trade Mark 9-2, Chieftain 9-0, Union Jack 8-10, Gosub 8-8, Arab Knight 8-8, Zohal 8-7, Alder 8-2, Shums 8-2, Vazir-ul-Mulk 8-0, Baharjorjung 7-11, Confederacy 7-4.

KARACHI RACES.

22ND DAY'S RESULTS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 9.

The Second Day of the Karachi Autumn meeting was held to-day in pleasant weather with a good crowd in attendance. The fields were small in all races, except the Madina Plate but good sport was witnessed. The double event tote on the Madina and Landi Plates paid a dividend of Rs. 338.

Details are as under:—

CLIFTON HANDICAP. Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A handicap for English, Colonial and C B Ponies 14-2 and under.
Maj Exham's SPRING MUSIC 9-10 Capt. Bernard 1
H H Mir of Khairpur's JILL 8-12 J Tymon 2
Mr. Hassan Ali's WAUGY 9-5, Akbar Ali 3
Betting: 2's Spring Mpsic, 6 to 4 against the rest.
Won by 1½ lengths and 3 lengths.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8.

KARACHI HANDICAP. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 700, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A handicap for Horses in the 3rd and 4th divisions.
Capt. J M Bernard's PUSSYFOOT 10-6 Owner 1
Lt.-Col. A B Beumon's CYANITE 7-3 J Tymon 2
Maj C B Jackson's SENSFORD 10-12 Owner 3
Betting: Evens Pussyfoot 5 to 2 against Cyanite fours Sensford.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 9.

GYMKHANA CLUB HURDLES. Distance 1¾ miles over 7 flights.

Winner Rs. 700, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A Handicap for Horses and all Ponies 14-2 and under
Lt. H. Eugene Talbot's GLAXO 11-0 Mr. Jerome 1
Capt. F M Kirwan's CURRAGHA 10-9, Mr. Jessett 2
Lt.-Col. W MacLeod's LADY EVELYN 9-5, Maj. Jacksons 3
Also Ran:—Easter Holiday 12-0.
Betting: Glaxo evens, 4's Curragha. 8's Lady Evelyn, 5's Easter Holiday.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8.
Easter Holiday threw its rider at the 6 furlong post.

MADINA PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 700; second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A Handicap for all Arabs.
Mr. Fazal Peera's MASTER MALIK 8-1 Bhatto 1
Mr. S C Wood's FIRST IMPRESSIONS 8-12 Harraway 2
Mr. W F Donnelly's DIAMOND KING 9-2 Meherjee 3
Mr. M Ismailji's SIR VISTO 10-5 M O'Brien 4
Also Ran:—Raja 10-5, Blue Beard 10-3, Mohsel 9-0, Chungiz 8-10, Mudied 8-9 (cd 8-9), Delhi 8-0, Rare Find 8-0, Barzan 7-5.
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Maj. Scott's ROMANCE 7-10 Saye 1

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1924.

TRAGEDY OF LABOUR.

Fortunate in its rise to power, the Labour Party has also been fortunate in its downfall. The Party came into power as a minority element, because neither of the other two rivals in the triangular game could be sure of a day's stability; and now in its defeat, there is luck in the fact that it has been outvoted on a relatively small issue. Prosecution proceedings were launched against one Mr. Campbell, editor of a Communist periodical, and they were later withdrawn. The Conservative Party wants to exploit the opportunity for a censure of Government who according to popular version were in the habit of yielding to a vociferous section of the Left Wing. Conservatives and Liberals saw the consummation of the practice in the acceptance of the Russian Treaty which, after ostentatious rejection, was signed in the next twenty-four hours under the menace of the Left. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald would, of course, despise the theory of factious dominance and put down all the decisions of the Government to their free and unfettered sense of statesmanship. Though he will try to reap the advantage of defeat on a minor issue of executive prudence, his opponents will advertise it as a mere occasion and urge the iniquity of the Russian Loan as the chief cause of his repudiation. If on a comparatively trivial test, Labour could be beaten by 364 votes to 198, the chances of a rout on the Russian question would have been no better. The fate of the next election will depend on the capacity of Labour to persuade the twenty million electors of Great Britain that in their epic endeavour to restore peace abroad and prosperity at home, they had been hindered by the pettifogging artifices of their opponents. It is a plausible lament which may elicit sympathy and send Labour again to the apex of the party-triangle. Grave questions like Ireland and Russia, and graver problems of lucrative interest like India and Egypt have all been screened by the fight over Mr. Campbell's prosecution. Mr. Asquith softly explained that the Liberal amendment was a harmless enquiry, but Mr. Ramsay MacDonald took it as a mortal challenge in order to show to the electors the trumpery persecution of an adolescent administration.

The Labour Party which came to power as a result of Mr. Baldwin's erratic appeal to the country for the Protectionist ticket has shown its power to rule and also proved the corruption of ideals in the pomp of office. Three years ago Mr. Churchill used to bellow against the Socialist menace and condemn Labour as a saboting gang devoid of governing faculties and sentimentally committed to the loss of British possessions. Labour has proved its capacity to rule as well as any other Party claiming to be the repository of all administrative wisdom. The theory of congenital incapacity to rule, which by the way is the solemn theme of official homilies to Indians, has been demonstrated to be a colossal fraud. Supposedly ignorant and insular, Labour was condemned by anti Socialist firebrands as the spectre of national disaster but Labour has dissipated the libel by its capacity to do well in continental politics. To-day it is remarkable that Labour is hounded out not as a professionally subversive factor but as an ordinary party quite capable of shielding British interests according to its own lights. The tendency towards Communism has been retarded and it is significant that at the Labour Party's Conference on Tuesday, Communists were banned from membership by 3,185,000 votes to 193,000. In Opposition, such a result could never nave occurred, but in office the back-sliders took to a policy of denominational conservatism. The betrayal of august principles is the tragedy of Labour in power. They showed their capacity to govern by gently forsaking their own vaunted objects of pacifist freedom for all nations and settling down as a party interested in universal aggrandisement, accompanied of course by the recitation of the Beatitudes. They gave up Singapore, which presumably Liberals would have done if they had the chance. In their obscurity, they were the sons of Thunder, intent on the nationalisation of production, but their accession was followed by no flight of capital because they had deftly forsaken the capital levy. They won a spectacular success through the London Agreement which was acceptable to all save Germany who is now questioning it piece-meal and who realises that France's pledge of retirement from the Ruhr was but a deal of prudence.

As far as India is concerned, the Labour Government have exhausted the school of hope in them, as in the other two parties If the minutes of Labour Conferences, are recalled, they will find the acceptance of Indian freedom as a definite party-issue in 1919. In power, they spurned India as a used-up rung in the ladder They have, in a way, done us a service in quickly dispelling our hopes of reliance on their adventurous rise to power. "Numbers do not settle a moral issue", said Mr. MacDonald at a pro-Indian demonstration in the Kenya affair and indicated his support for the Indian cause. When the time came, the moralising monster forgot his fervent association just a few months before. In the gift of Lord Olivier above Col. Wedgwood Labour condemned its Indian interest, and Lord Olivier became the gramaphone of Simla where a weather-cock Viceroy presided with the unique distinction of serving all three parties without the slightest compunction. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's minatory message to India completed our disillusionment. As far as India is concerned, we owe the Labour Party a true appreciation of pledges in opposition. They have tutored us in the tardy lesson that we have to depend not on the grace of any British Party but on ourselves. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald may return, with Lord Chelmsford and Lord Olivier and all, but we have nothing but a tame interest in their pretensions of pro-Indian goodwill and universal freedom.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL.

It is curious to note that though the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill "to consolidate and amend the law relating to co operative societies in the Presidency of Bombay," has been signed by eleven members, no less than seven of these members have signed it subject to minutes of dissent. Among the latter are the Minister in charge of the Bill and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and although as the minutes of non-official members are not published the point of difference between them and their official colleagues is not known it may be assumed that this may relate to sections of the Bill on which the majority of the Select Committee have over-ruled them. From the body of the Report, however, it appears that there was only one point on which a majority decision was adopted. In response to the unanimous demand of co-operators it has been decided that the Rules to be framed under the Act cannot be promulgated by Government at their own discretion but that before adoption they should be submitted to the Legislative Council, which would be called upon to express its approval by means of a resolution. In view of the fact that the rule-making power under the Act is very wide and covers some thirty specific points, apart from the general authority vested in Government, the suggestion made by the Select Committee provides a very salutary check on the exercise of these reserve powers. A number of other changes have been introduced by the Select Committee which should tend to remove some of the undesirable features of the Bill as originally submitted to the Council and to make it more acceptable to co-operators. The section empowering the Registrar to assess damages for misfeasance, misappropriation or breach of trust has been dropped, while the power to summon office-bearers and demand production of books and records has been restricted considerably. The clauses relating to offences for default in the supply of information, breaches of the law or wilful submission of incorrect returns is retained, but the penalty for such offences has been reduced to a fine of Rs. 50 instead of reduced to a fine of Rs. 50 instead of Rs. 200 as in the original Bill and no prosecution is to be lodged without the previous sanction of the Registrar. The Registrar was to be authorized, according to the draft Bill, to assign at his sole discretion the surplus assets of a Society, which had been wound up, in any one of the three modes permitted under the Section. And the Select Committee have done well to lay down that any such action shall be taken in consultation with the members of the defunct society.

The clauses relating to special resolutions and half-yearly meetings and publication of accounts have been omitted and the right of appeals to Government has been provided for against the Registrar's decision about registration and approval of bye-laws, or his orders regarding winding up, reference of disputes to arbitration or allocaion of costs of inquiry. In the Section empowering Government to exempt any society from the provisions of the Act or rules it is added that no order to the prejudice of any society shall be passed without an opportunity being given to it to represent its case. These and similar changes are certainly welcome, but there is one modification which, though apparently innocuous, may undermine the very foundations of the co-operative movement. The original Bill empowered societies to donate their reserve funds, with the permission of Government, to some public purpose likely to promote the object of this Act and permitted the assignment of the surplus assets of a defunct society to an object of public utility. The Select Committee have very unwisely gone out of their way to restrict this wide power of disposal of funds, and in both the sections confine the use of such funds to purposes or objects of local or communal interest. Apart from the undesirability of restricting the scope of action the main danger of this alteration lies in the addition of the word "communal." The term "communal" has come to acquire a special significance in this unfortunate country and few would interpret the word in its true sense, relating to the community—that is for the benefit of the whole of the population. With our communal passions and strife the community in India, however, means not the whole of the population but a section of it. Our politics have already been vitiated by the introduction of this virus of sectarianism, but none who has at heart the ordered growth of a national and progressive movement like co-operation would wish to see this element of disharmony introduced into our co-operative societies. It is to be hoped that the members of the Legislative Council will appreciate this danger and will refuse to pander to local prejudices and to feed the fire of sectarian bitterness.

Reference may finally be made to one issue of outstanding importance which was raised in the course of the discussion on the first reading of the Bill and is again brought out in two of the dissenting notes. Even after the modifications which have been introduced, Government reserve to themselves large powers of control over co-operative societies and the Registrar as representing Government will exercise wider powers than the registering authority in most countries where co-operation has developed. In other countries, again, the extent of the State's powers of superintendence and control is regulated, more or less, by the measure of State aid which Government choose to give to the movement. But neither in the present Act nor in the Bill now before the Council is there any indication given of the financial responsibilities of Government and while retaining their powers of control, Government do not wish to define what their own duties are towards agriculturists and other classes of the community for whom they legislate: The Legislative Council can remedy this defect by the amendment of the preamble as suggested at the first reading of the Bill and in one of the minutes of dissent.

Notes of the Day.

Col. Yate's Solicitude.

Col. Yate has not taken long, soon after the re-opening of Parliament, to remind India of his unceasing solicitude for her. The recent unfortunate Hindu-Muslim quarrels have given him the opportunity for characteristic explosion. Drawing attention to "the fact that the district magistrate of Shahjahanpur was compelled to apply for British troops to quell Hindu-Muslim disturbances" he "contended that the reduction of British troops was below the pre-war figure and it prevented their meeting all demands for assistance to quell internal disturbances." While indulging in this speculation the gallant colonel did not take care to prime himself with facts and gave free vent to his imagination—with the result that the Under-Secretary of State had no difficulty in refuting his suggestion that British troops in India were inadequate because it was not supported by information in his possession. The irrepressible die-hard was thus frustrated in his attempt to secure the reconsideration of the question of the reduction in the strength of the British garrison in India. It was a pity, however, that there was nobody in Parliament to remind the colonel that the disturbances and the consequent summoning of the troops did not speak much about success of the efficient and ever-vigilant bureaucracy in maintaining "Law and Order."

Floods—And their Causes.

The letter of Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., which we publish elsewhere, is an opportune one urging as it does a course of action which has been long overdue. In the presence of the havoc caused by the floods in Northern India soon after the devastation of South India, the first duty of everyone of us is to concert and support measures for the relief of the afflicted. But the duty does not end there. Floods are not always due to natural causes and even where they cannot be avoided, much of the havoc caused by them is preventible. For, as Mr. B. Das points out, lack of foresight on the part of engineers controlling the construction of railways, canals and roadways is, to no small extent, a contributory cause. At the last session of the Assembly, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Das himself, Government undertook to make an enquiry into this matter. The disastrously quick succession in which several parts of the country have been devastated by floods should bestir Government to carry out their undertaking without delay.

Capture Local Boards.

It is interesting to know that while the capital of Gujarat is enjoying much deserved rest in political activities, other districts are vying with one another in preparing themselves in a businesslike manner for the ensuing Local Boards elections. The District Congress Committee of Kaira, the cradle of the Satyagraha movement, has appointed a sub-committee under the presidentship of Durbar Gopaldas to arrange to capture all popular seats on the taluka and district Local Boards. The Committee has already made an energetic beginning by broadly disseminating information about the qualifications of voters and inviting applications from suitable candidates. The Committee will support only such candidates as will fight for the emancipation of education from Government, for the promotion of Swadeshi and Khaddar and otherwise support all efforts for the improvement of villages. The election plank is broad in that it insists on essentials irrespective of political opinions. The Panch Mahals district has not lagged behind Kaira in running candidates on an equally broad basis for all popular seats throughout the whole district. Surat is just waking up rather late in the day, but we hope, not too late for mobilising its forces in time for the elections. We trust other districts in and out of Gujarat will follow these excellent examples and make a sound beginning in solid political work.

A Purdah Committee.

The Land Revenue Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay, pursuant to a resolution passed by the local Legislative Council, has, we understand, held two sitting. The public has, however, not been vouchsafed any indications as to the lines on which the Committee is working and as to the nature of its deliberations. The Committee, if it is to serve any useful purpose, must not deliberate behind a *purdah*, but work in the full glare of publicity. The Excise Committee, which was also appointed in accordance with a resolution of the Council, took evidence in the public and there is no reason why the Land Revenue Enquiry Committee should not follow its example. When the Council meets in Poona, some members will do well to enquire why the Committee is not holding its enquiry in public.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

INVESTIGATION AND SETTLEMENT.

(BY N. M. JOSHI.)

The Government of Bombay had, some time back, prepared a Bill for the investigation of labour disputes; but they did not introduce it in the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council on the suggestion of the Government of India who were then considering a Bill of their own on the same subject applicable to the whole of India. The Government of India have now published their proposals and they intend to introduce their Bill in the Indian Legislature in its next Session. It is necessary to examine these proposals very carefully as they will form the foundation on which all legislation regarding labour disputes to be introduced in this country hereafter will be based. Such legislation also requires to be carefully examined by those educated people who take interest in the cause of labour in as much as the bulk of Indian labour which will be affected by the Bill is unorganised, illiterate and unable to voice its own opinion. There is a special need for guarding the interests of the working classes in India on this occasion as a part of the Government of India's proposals is based upon a principle which, if once accepted when the working classes are unable to speak for themselves, may not be easily got rid of in future.

Prevention Better Than Cure.

Before beginning the examination of the proposals contained in the Government of India's Bill it must be stated that before attempting to provide for the settlement of labour disputes, it should be the duty of a Government to provide, as far as possible, for the prevention of such disputes which, when they occur, cause loss to all parties concerned. It is, therefore, more important and desirable to provide machinery for the examination of conditions under which the working classes have to work and for securing the removal for the defects where they exist. If such a machinery is provided, the occasion for the disputes arising, or threatening to arise, will be reduced to a great extent. Moreover, a legislation for the settlement of labour disputes can only affect that section of the workers which is in a position to enter into a dispute, or, at least, can threaten to do so. But a vast bulk of the working class population in an country is too poor, too unorganised and too ignorant to think of going on a strike to improve their lot. It is wrong to infer from the fact that they are unable to create trouble that they have no serious grievances. This is specially true in a country like India where ignorance and poverty are found in a much greater proportion than in any European country. Under these circumstances, it is natural to expect that legislation providing machinery to fix minimum wages, maximum hours and other reasonable conditions of work should precede any legislation intended to settle labour disputes when they arise. At least there should be nothing to prevent both these proposals going together as one piece of legislation. No doubt, in England, the Trade Boards Act which creates machinery for fixing the minimum wages and the various Acts passed for the settlement of labour disputes are independent of each other, and form separate pieces of legislation. But the English legislation is a result of slow growth and countries which have to legislate anew need not follow the English model in an unimportant detail. On the other hand, we should insist upon following the main feature of the English experience, namely that for the protection of unorganised workers it is absolutely necessary to make legislative provision for the fixing of minimum wages and other reasonable conditions of life and work.

The Essential Condition.

The Government of India's Bill may be divided into two parts, the first one consisting of the first fifteen sections creating a machinery for the investigation and settlement of the disputes and the second part, consisting of sections 16 and 17 making strikes and lockouts without notice in what are called 'public utility services' illegal. As far as the first part is concerned, there is not much to object to. The Boards to be created under the Bill will have to perform the dual function of investigating the facts of a labour dispute as well as to try to settle it amicably and on a voluntary basis. The investigation into the facts of a dispute and the publication of a report thereon is bound to prove very useful in directing the force of public opinion. But it is not certain how far the work of settling the disputes will meet with success under the present conditions prevailing in India. Successful settlement of a labour dispute by a board of arbitrators or conciliators largely depends upon both the parties to the dispute being properly organised and having full confidence in the ability of the Board to do justice to them both. In India, as the working classes are very little organised, it is difficult to secure acceptance by the workers of the decisions of the mediators. The arbitrators may not be able to get at people who can influence the workers concerned. Moreover, the workers concerned may not have confidence in the working class representatives on the Board. But in spite of these inherent difficulties, it is desirable to make a beginning to settle labour disputes by means of some mediation. No doubt, the usefulness of the machinery of mediation as provided in the Bill is to be tested by experience. But as far as its constitution can be judged by the knowledge of present circumstances it is unobjectionable.

A Doubtful Point.

The only point on which some doubt may be entertained is the combination of the two functions of investigation and settlement of the dispute. In case the Board fails in its attempt to settle a dispute and if either of the parties begins to doubt the impartiality of the Board, its report and findings may be looked upon with a prejudiced eye by that party and it is possible that that prejudice may even be imparted to the public for whose benefit the report of

(Continued on page 9)

PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED.

GENERAL ELECTION ON OCT. 29TH.

LIBERAL AMENDMENT CARRIED.

GOVT. SUSTAINS HEAVY DEFEAT.

EXCITING SCENES IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Horne moved the Conservative Vote of Censure "that the conduct of the Government in relation to the institution and the subsequent withdrawal of criminal proceedings against the Editor of the "Workers' Weekly" is deserving of censure."

To this, Sir John Simon moved the Liberal amendment proposing the appointment of a select committee to investigate and report on the circumstances leading to the withdrawal of the proceedings against the Editor of the "Workers' Weekly."

Mr. MacDonald in the course of his speech categorically repudiated Sir John Simon's suggestion that the dropping of the prosecution was connected with the Russian treaty negotiation. When he heard of the prosecution he considered it should never have been undertaken because it would unduly advertise the Communists. The Cabinet had asked the Attorney-General to come and tell them about the case. He (the speaker) then expressed the view that a prosecution should not be withdrawn except for express reasons. But as responsibility rested with the Attorney-General, the matter was left then and therefore he had nothing to do with the case. Continuing he said Government was prepared to continue, but the House must, in all fairness, give the Government a satisfactory measure of confidence. He added that if ther the censure motion or the Liberal amendment was passed then the Government would go.

Messrs. Asquith, T. P. O'Connor, Baldwin and Thomas then spoke.

Eventually, the Liberal amendments was carried by 364 votes to 198.

A later message states that "the Premier has announced that the dissolution of Parliament has been decided upon", and that a "General Election will be held on October 29th."

The State of Parties in the House of Commons at present is as under:—

CONSERVATIVES	257
LABOUR	187
LIBERALS	156
OTHER PARTIES	14
VACANT SEAT	1
Total	615

LONDON, Oct 8.

"Go to the country now" shouted the Labour members when Mr. MacDonald entered in the crowded and excited House. The Attorney General who entered earlier was also cheered by the Ministerialists. Party feeling was early evident. Mr. Seely (Liberal) suggested there was inconsistency in a certain reply by Mr. Ponsonby and the latter demurred. The Opposition angrily shouted "Answer" evoking Labour members' counter-cry of "Go and talk to Churchill." The Liberals were most active at question time. Mr. Wheatley stung into retorting to a question by Sir John Simon. He said that he could only give facts and not guide his intelligence. Mr. Masterman was jeered at and Mr. Pringle was shouted down when he mentioned the Russian loan.

THE CONSERVATIVE MOTION.

Before Sir Robert Horne rose to move the vote of censure Mr. MacDonald explained his answer of last week that the Cabinet was not consulted on the subject of "Workers' Weekly" and said the prosecution was due to a misunderstanding. The Attorney-General did report on the whole matter which was left in his hands.

Sir Robert Horne only uttered a few words when he was interrupted by Ministerial laughter.

The Speaker rose and made it clear that he intended that all parties should be properly heard.

Sir Robert Horne continued, no more grievous blow could be struck at our civilisation than that law courts should be in any way manipulated for party reasons as this Government had done. (Opposition cheers.)

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEFENCE.

The Attorney-General said that he did not intend to apologise because if he had to decide again he would not alter the decision by an iota. He explained when the case was first submitted to him Mr. Campbell's name was not mentioned It was Mr. Maxton who gave him information regarding Mr. Campbell's position and character. He added, Mr. MacDonald later intimated that the prosecution should never have been instituted but he (Attorney-General) himself had decided on withdrawal as enquiries indicated that it would fail. Not a living soul except the Ministers, Mr. Maxton and the legal authorities saw him in connection with the matter from the beginning to the end. The Cabinet had not interefered with his decision. He had never met a Communist in his life. He concluded by offering to show any member any document and to give any information. He was evated by the Ministerialists.

Sir John Simon moved the Liberal amendment. He said the Attorney-General seemed to think that the question had merely affected himself. The serious question was the responsibility of the ministers. It was now clear that an enquiry was necessary in order to discover the extent to which the Attorney-General's superiors had attempted to influence his mind.

MR. MACDONALD'S SPEECH.

Mr. MacDonald argued that in the past opinions of an Attorney-General had been influenced, even altered, by the executive. He said there was not a particle of evidence or shadow of justification for Sir John Simon's suggestion that ministers had interfered improperly. He categorically denied Sir John Simon's suggestion that the dropping of the prosecution was connected with the Russian treaty negotiations. The two questions were never considered in relation with each other. Government were determined as far as they

(Continued on next page).

THE LABOUR PREMIER.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

PRESERVATION OF FULL STRENGTH.

COL YATE'S SPECIOUS PLEA.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

In the Commons Col. Yate drawing attention to fact that the district magistrate of Shanjahanpur was compelled to apply for British troops to quell Hindu-Muslim disturbances contended that the reduction of British troops was below the pre-war figure and it prevented their meeting all demands for assistance to quell internal disturbances. Therefore he asked for reconsideration of the question of reductions in the strength of the British garrison in India by defence committee and the authorities concerned.

Prof. Richards did not accept as a fact the suggestion that British troops in India were inadequate and said this was not supported by information in his possession. He answered the question of reconsideration of reductions in the negative.

CASUALTIES IN WAZIRISTAN.

Col. Yate drew attention to the return of casualties in Waziristan in July and asked if the Government of India had now reconsidered the question of withdrawing field service concessions from troops in Waziristan under which hitherto they had been serving.

Prof. Richards stated that an enquiry had been addressed to the Government of India and Lord Olivier would consider the matter when a reply was received.—Reuter.

INDIAN SERVICE OFFICERS.

QUESTION OF INCREASING PENSIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Philip Richardson drew attention to the fact that the Indian Service Officers enjoyed smaller increase of pensions in respect of increased cost of living than the British officers compared with 1919 and asked whether both the services would be placed on the same footing in that respect.

Prof. Richards replied that Lord Olivier in considering the reduction of Indian service military pensions was taking into account the fact that the increase in 1919 on account of the cost of living was not uniformly same in both the services.

Replying to Col. Yate, Prof. Richards said the future of the Royal Indian Marine was being considered, but the question had not yet readied a state at which any decision could be announced.—Reuter.

BRITISH NAVY AND THE PROTOCOL.

MR. MACDONALD'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

In the Commons replying to Mr. Pownall on commitments regarding the use of the Navy by the British delegates in Geneva Mr. MacDonald said he proposed immediately to lay a paper comprising in addition to the text of the protocol resolutions of the Assembly and reports of the first and third committees which were explanatory of the proposals. He said the document should enable the House while awaiting report of the British delegates to form a comprehensive appreciation of the nature and effect of the provisions of the protocol. He said that before an agreement was reached and passed on to the Assembly a special representative of the Admiralty would be summoned to Geneva. Mr. MacDonald hoped the House would not take as gospel everything in extraordinary statements of newspapers during the proceedings.—Reuter.

THE GERMAN LOAN.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Brussels.—Bankers of Brussels and Antwerp have taken up their quota of German loan which will be put on market at 92 per cent. bearing interest at 7 per cent.—Reuter.

PARIS-ROME EXPRESS DERAILED.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Rome.—A Paris-Rome Express-de-luxe carrying sixty passengers was derailed near Genoa. The engine and several carriages were overturned and wrecked. Six persons were killed and fifteen injured.—Reuter.

HUSSEIN AT JEDDAH

LEAVING HEDJAZ

FOR UNKNOWN DESTINATION.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Jeddah.—'King' Hussein has arrived here from Mecca. It is stated that he is departing from the Hedjaz, to-morrow, for an unknown destination.—Reuter.

"ROOM FOR BOTH."

LANCASHIRE AND INDIAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Sir George Lloyd, in a speech at Preston, declared that there was no real competition between the Indian Cotton Industry and Lancashire, as Lancashire made mainly finer counts and Indian mills made mainly courser ones. There was room for both if they dealt fairly with each other. Lancashire must not exploit India or India exploit Lancashire.

Sir George maintained that the Lancashire trade in India had fallen for other than economic reasons, and Lancashire people must insist that the mouth of sedition should be stopped.—Reuter.

THE CHINESE WAR.

MANCHURIAN FORCES' PROGRESS.

LONDON, Oct 9

Shanghai. According to reports from foreign sources at Shanhaikuan, the Manchurian forces broke through the Chihli troops there last night.—Reuter.

FRENCH ECONOMIC MISSION FOR JAPAN.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

London. A Havas Agency message from Paris states that a French Economic Mission consisting of representatives of all sections of trade and industry will shortly leave for Japan.—Reuter.

CHINESE MAILBOAT LOOTED

ARMED PASSENGERS SEIZE MAILS AND CARGO.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Shanghai.—Thirty-four armed passengers seized the Chinese mailboat "Ningshan" bound for Foochow from Shanghai, put in at the Bias Bay near Hongkong, landed thirty cases of silver and quantity of mails and cargo, and abandoned the vessel which sailed for Amoy.—Reuter.

COOPERATIVE SELLING OF RUBBER.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Council of the Rubber Growers' Association has adopted the report of a committee including representatives of local producers of Ceylon and Malaya expressing the opinion that there was no insuperable obstacle to cooperative selling but that it was inopportune at present to launch the proposal though the Committee has completed an outline of the scheme.—Reuter.

PILOT OFFICERS LOST IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON. Oct. 8.

In the House of Commons Mr. Galbraith asked for information with reference to Pilot-Officer Stewart and Lieutenant Day recently lost in the Mesopotamian desert.

Mr. Leach regretted that despite exhaustive search by aircraft, armoured cars, mounted polic eand tribal patrols unceasingly for four days, the officers could not be traced apart from footprints in the vicinity of their aeroplane. It was feared they died. He added that a court of enquiry was being held.—Reuter.

AVIATOR ZANNI ARRIVES AT KAGOSHIMA.

Kagoshima (Japan).—Aviator Zanni has arrived here.—Reuter.

LEST WE FORGET.

RESOLUTION ON MISUSE OF THE PRESS.

The following resolution was passed at the Unity Conference:—

"This Conference is of opinion that a section of the Press, specially in the North, is responsible for increasing the tension between different communities by publishing wild exaggerations reviling each other's religion and by every means fomenting prejudice and passion. The Conference condemns such writing and appeals to the public to stop its patronage of such newspapers and pamphlets and advises the central and local Panchayats to supervise such writings and from time to time publish correct versions.

HOW THE FAST WAS BROKEN.

A TOUCHING CEREMONY.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO PRESS.

ALL-INDIA "UNITY DAY" CELEBRATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Oct. 8.

The ceremony of Mr. Gandhi's breaking his twenty-one days' fast was conducted in solemn and impressive manner. Mr. Gandhi was lying on his bed very weak yet looking cheerful while a large number of his intimate friends and admirers sat on the ground around him after the Hindu-Muslim and Christian prayers were over. Mr. Gandhi spoke in a very low voice and at times he was inaudible. His speech greatly moved all those who were present and Mrs. Naidu shed tears. When Mr. Gandhi had finished drinking the orange juice specially prepared for him, Dr. Ansari also offered him water to drink. Mr. Gandhi smilingly asked him whether there was any second course. When the doctor next offered him some prepared orange slices and salt he laughed and again asked whether there was any third course. This terminated the long fast after which Mr. Gandhi was profusely congratulated by all those present.

GOD IS GREAT AND MERCIFUL.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO THE PRESS

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Oct. 9.

In response to an invitation made by the Associated Press representative Mr. Gandhi dictated the following message to the press:

"God indeed is Great and Merciful. I can feel both His greatness and His mercifulness. He has brought me success fully through the ordeal. Though I have not been permitted to see all the postal and telegraphic messages received, the few I have seen have overwhelmed me. In the abundance of love of which these messages are typical I also see God's mercy. I thank all these loving friends for their messages. But I shall expect them also to help me in the work that lies before me which is God's work. I know that my responsibility is far greater to-day than it was three weeks ago. The fast, I am sane enough to know, does not end my work. It only commences it. And in this I seek the prayers and the co-operation of every son and dougrter of India."

DOCTORS' BULLETIN.

Mr. Gandhi's doctors have issued the following bulletin to the press:—Yesterday it was necessarily a tiring day for Mr. Gandhi but he slept well and woke refreshed this morning. He has been taking nourishment in the form of orange juice, glucos and honey in very small quantities and has assimilated these. It must be expected that his present weakness will continue for some time longer and it is desirable that all visits should still be curtailed as much as possible.

REPRESENTATION OF RELIGIOUS UNITY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Oct. 8.

Mr. C. F. Andrews when interviewed said that during the morning before the fast had been broken Mr. Gandhi called him to his bedside and arranged that Muslim, Hindu and Christian prayers should be offered at the time when his fast was broken. He had wished thus to represent religious unity of India which he so earnestly longed for. Mr. Andrews stated that after the ceremony was over he had obtained the translation of some of the passages from the Upanishad which were recited during the ceremony.

"UNITY DAY" AT DELHI.

CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Oct. 8.

A largely attended public meeting under the presidency of Hakim Ajmal Khan was held this evening behind the Town Hall and a resolution congratulating Mr. Gandhi on the successful termination of his fast and another adopting the various resolutions passed at the Unity Conference were passed unanimously. The meeting also passed a resolution hoping that all Hindus and Mahomedans would take an oath to establish permanent Hindu-Muslim unity in India.

Amongst the speakers were Mr. C. R. Das, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Ansari and other prominent leaders now present in Delhi.

M. MAHOMED ALI'S PRESENT TO MAHATMA.

Amongst the various presents Mr. Gandhi received on the occasion of the successful termination of his fast was a cow from Maulana Mahomed Ali which, he said, he presented to Mr. Gandhi as a symbol of Hindu-Muslim Unity.

The final day of Ram Leela procession passed off quietly without any incident.

Maulana Shaukat Ali left for Belgaum to-night.

AT BIJAPUR.

DELHI RESOLUTIONS SUPPORTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Oct. 9.

Yesterday being the last day of Mahatmaji's fast and prayer Bijapur observed the day befitting the great occasion. Some youngsters had resolved to keep at least three sacrificial Charkhas plying continuously for twelve hours and accordingly the sweet and ennobling music of the Charkhas could be heard from morning six to evening six in the Congress Office. The local Bar-room also gave evidence of Karnatak's faith, already a Charkha is kept there for the last two months, but yesterday it knew no rest. It was resolved to distribute Khaddar to the poor and destitute of the place and at a moment's notice hundred and twenty rupees were collected and the cloth was distributed.

In the evening a very largely attended meeting consisting of all castes and communities was held on the spacious grounds of the Union Club under the presidentship of R. B. Raghvendrao.

Sjt. Hanmantrao Kowjalgi, while proposing for the election to the chair, explained the causes that led Mahatmaji to undertake this great fast and prayer. The President dwelt on the spiritual and religious meaning of the undertaking.

DELHI RESOLUTIONS APPROVED.

Sjt. Kop then read to the meeting the Kanarese translation of the resolutions adopted by the Unity Conference, printed copies of which were distributed to the meeting. Sjt. Ranga Tilgul then proposed, Mrs. Shantabai Joshi seconded and Mallappan Hatti supported the following resolution:—

This meeting of the citizens of Bijapur offer their heartfelt and grateful prayers to the Almighty for enabling Mahatmaji to maintain his health and cheer during his most perilous fast and prayer and further prays that Mahatmaji be given a long healthy life for the moral uplift of the world through his services to India and the humanity as a whole.

Sjt. Kop proposed, Divansaheb seconded and Vithoba Nikam supported the following second resolution:—

The resolutions of the Unity Conference be widely circulated so that the peace-proclaiming message may reach the nook and corner of the district. This meeting assures Mahatmaji and the President of the Conference that the good relations now subsisting between the various castes and communities in this district will be maintained, continued and improved with the help of the Delhi resolutions.

The President in a closing speech dwelt on the necessity of mutual toleration, and the habit of yielding in non-essentials which would avoid all these troubles.

Sit. Shrinivasrao Kowjalgi while proposing a vote of thanks to the chair explained how Swaraiya alone could help them in keeping their respective religions in tact and free from the unspiritual and suicidal inroads of passions. He said that mutual hatred and distrust were the outcome of a condition of dependency and that unity alone could hasten the advant of Swarajya.

As he was finishing a message from Delhi was handed to him from the telegraph office that Mahatmaji had broken his fast and needless to say it was received with gratitude and cheers.

LADIES' MEETING.

The ladies had their separate programme and in a meeting in the Tilak Kanya Shala they prayed for Mahatma and in a subsequent resolution condemned the ungenerous and unchivalrous utterances of Mr. Bhopatkar in the "Kesari" office during the last Ganapati festival.

AT KARACHI.

PARSIS' PRAYER.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 9.

A very large public meeting of Parsis of Karachi was held yesterday to express gratitude and thanks to the Almighty for the successful termination of Mahatma Gandhi's fast under the presidentship of Mr. Jamshed Mehta. After offering blessings in Avesta by the priest, Miss Mehra Rabadi sang a beautiful poem eulogising the services of Mahatmaji.

Mr. Sidhva, who was solely responsible for organising this successful function, in a speech dwelt upon the greatness of Mahatmaji and compared his action with that of Zoroaster. He then explained the efforts of the Delhi Conference and appealed to all to work Charkha. Thanksgiving to the Almighty for the successful completion of fast

(Continued on page 9.)

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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FEVERS IN THE CITY

CORPORATION ASKED TO INVESTIGATE CAUSES

GOVT. AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The meeting lasted for more than three hours and a large number of controversial questions were discussed. Mr. Kanji asked the Commissioner why the people evicted from the Corporation's chawls at Valpakhdi were not yet reinstated according to the wishes of the Corporation. These people were waiting in the porch of the Corporation building to hear the decision. The Commissioner refused to take them back in the Valpakhadi chawls, as he had full powers to do so, but agreed to provide for them at Arthur Road Camp. This offer was refused by the persons concerned. The President said the Committee of the Corporation would go into the whole question soon.

The question of using force on hawkers was also considered. Mr. Byramji said the force used was "reasonable force," and Mr. Jamnadas said the Commissioner in a gentle manner gave a tap on the head of the hawkers. In the end nothing was done in the matter.

The Corporation decided to take the matter of Government's liability regarding their share of expenditure on education—to a court of law and pending the decision, Government were asked to give their sanction to the introduction of compulsory primary education in the two wards of the city.

VALPAKHDI EVICTIONS.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas wanted to ask the Commissioner what action he had taken on the resolution of the Corporation asking him to reinstate the people whom he had evicted from the Municipal chawls at Valpakhdi. These persons, women and children, were not yet given possession of their rooms, he said.

The Commissioner said the matter under question being a matter entirely within his authority, he felt it impossible to comply exactly with the wishes of the Corporation, but he had endeavoured to comply with the spirit. Otherwise, he had arranged to accommodate those people either in the Arthur Road camp or the Arthur Road chawls. An offer was accordingly made to them in the presence of the Police by the Conservancy Superintendent; that offer was refused, as those persons stated that they were going to Mr. Kanji as Mr. Kanji was going to reinstate them there. If he (the Commissioner) did that he would destroy all discipline which he ought to preserve. The Conservancy Superintendent had made enquiries to see if any women had to sleep in the streets and no such case was found. He repeated that he had tried to follow the spirit of the resolution by providing for the displaced people in the Arthur Road camps or chawls.

The President asked the members concerned to advise these people to go to the place offered by the Commissioner. In the meantime he was hurrying up the consideration of the question in the Committee, where every individual case would be gone into fully.

The matter was then dropped.

ALLEGED TYRANNIES AGAINST HAWKERS.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Nurmahomed Ayoob regarding certain "tyrannies" practised upon him and other hawkers by Muntcipal supervisor of hawkers and stated that his goods which were seized and taken away by the Encroachment Officer had not yet been returned to him, and that he was asked to pay Rs. 15 as fine which he was unable to pay. He requested that the goods might be returned to him.

The Commissioner wrote that the hawker had been asked to pay Rs. 5 per case and to take back his goods but he had not yet done so.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved that the applicant be informed in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

Mr. R. M Bhat seconded.

Mr. Kanji Master complained of the force, used which he said was unnecessary and spoke of the assault committed on him by the staff of the Encroachment Officer.

Mr. S. D. Navalker also objected to the treatment given to people by the Municipal officers.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy said the Commissioner had never authorised the beating of hawkers. He had only authorised the use of "reasonable force."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the Commissioner was giving a sympathetic and human touch on the head, and he would like him to do it instead of taking away the goods belonging to the hawkers.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the Commissioner himself had admitted that he was using force, and also expected his subordinates to do so. He did not think there could be a clearer encouragement to his subordinates than that. The Commissioner in effect said "not only my subordinates were doing it, but I am doing it myself." That statement had been approved of by the Standing Committee and its chairman. Hawkers were no doubt a nuisance but no one, not even the Governor of Bombay, was authorised to use personal force, and there was nothing in the Municipal Act to authorise the Municipal officers to use force. He moved that the matter be referred to the Roads Committee for investigation and report.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji seconded. He wanted to know what was the amount of reasonable force used? Did it mean a box on the ear? Nobody was authorised to use force under the Act, he said.

Rao Bahadur A K. Pai said the Commissioner was justified in removing the goods.

The Commissioner said he had given no authority to his staff to assault any one. He said when removing things on the footpaths a certain amount of force was absolutely necessary.

The original motion was agreed to, the amendment being defeated.

TRAMWAY EXTENSIONS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved:

"That the attention of the Tramways Company be urgently drawn through the Municipal Commissioner to the following clause with regard to the extensions contained in the Deed of Concession, dated 7th August 1905:—

'Part of clause (a): "Provided always that it is hereby expressly agreed and declared that in the event of the B. E. S. and T. Co. refusing to lay down any line which the Commissioner may consider necessary, the Commissioner shall be at liberty either to hand over such line to any other person or company to construct and work or to lay down such line at Municipal cost and the *B. E. S. and T. Co. shall in such case supply the necessary electric power and work such line as part of the undertaking to be worked by the B. E. S. and T. Co.*, as hereinbefore provided, subject to such terms as may in case the parties do not agree to be decided by arbitration in pursuance of the provision in that behalf hereinafter contained." 2. That in case no agreement be arrived at between the Corporation and the B. E. S. and T. Co. as regards the fare to be charged on the line extending from Grant Road Tram Terminus to Gowalia Tank Statue, the said dispute or difference be referred under Clause 25 of the said Deed of Concession to arbitration of two independent members as provided for under the said clause, but pending the decision of the said arbitration the said B. E. S. and T. Co. be requested to work forthwith without any further delay, the extended line and supply the electric power as provided for under Clause (a) referred to above.'

Mr. Nariman said they could call upon the Tramway Company to lay down a line if necessary. It was now several months since the Gowalia Tank Line was laid, and it was not worked by the Company, on account of the dispute. The only way open was to refer the matter to arbitration, otherwise they would have to ask them to remove the line. He did not think that arbitration would take them very long.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey seconded.

Mr. P. K. Vaidya also supported.

The Commissioner said they had to consider about the fares also. If they referred the matter to arbitration they would have to refer the whole question in a general way, and not this specific subject. He wanted the general question of extensions and the fares to be paid to the Company, to be laid before the arbitrators and he wanted the three last lines in the second paragraph to be deleted.

Mr. J. Baptista moved accordingly.

Mr. Nariman accepted the amendment and the proposition was adopted.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN F AND G WARDS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Government dated September 4, 1924 about grant-in-aid to Bombay Municipality for primary education. The letter stated that Government had nothing to add to their letter of February 21, '24 and "With regard to paragraph 2 of your letter under reply. I am to say that the scheme for the introduction of compulsion in F. and G. wards is still under consideration. The matter is, however, already being treated as urgent, and it is hoped to address the Corporation shortly."

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah moved:

That the letter from Government be recorded and the Commissioner be requested to institute legal proceedings to enforce the Corporation's claim against Government.

That the Secretary to Government be informed that the Corporation regret that Government have so long delayed sanctioning the scheme and request that Government be pleased to do so without further delay and without prejudice to the respective contentions of Government and the Corporation concerning the question of Government obligation to contribute towards the primary education in the city of Bombay in accordance with the admitted agreement between Government and the Corporation

Mr. Fazal said it was not the first time that he was moving a resolution of this kind. They fully know the attitude of Government in the matter. The original scheme was sanctioned by the Corporation in August 1918 and since then they were carrying on a correspondence with Government, for their sanction to notify the introduction of Primary Compulsory education in the two Wards of the city, pending the settlement of the question. But Government had not done so. Government should have given their sanction irrespective of the subject of Government contribution.

Mr. J. Baptista seconding said compulsory primary education was indispensable for the advancement of the country. He hoped Government would no more delay the matter now.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said they had been asking Government sanction to make a declaration and they had not yet got even a declaration to that effect, because six months prior to the introduction, a declaration was necessary, and not even a promise of a declaration was given by Government. While the civilians were shrieking that the cost of living had gone up, the Government had appointed a Commission to go into their grievances and the cost to this Presidency would come to several lakhs of rupees. Yet the Government were economising a few lakhs in a matter so vital as education. He compared the attitude of Government to that of Shylock.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said both Government and the Corporation were in a very precarious condition. But if they really were having education and they really were serious about it, then the Corporation would have to levy an education cess, otherwise they would not be in a position to introduce it in this city.

The proposition was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. V. A. Dabholker the following was passed:

'That the Commissioner be requested to report as to the extent of damage done to the Chowpatty footpath by the recent storms during this monsoon and as to whether the damage is due to the Reclamation Works and if so, what steps he proposes to take to avoid the inroads of the sea in future.'

Dr. P. H. Meisheri moved:—

"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the enormous increase in malaria and he be requested to report the causes and suggest measures to control."

Dr. Meisheri wanted to know why malaria was so severe this year; he was surprised that in spite of all the steps taken by them it was raging this year.

Dr. Viegas wanted the word "fevers" to be substituted for malaria. He said in every house three or four persons were suffering from this fever, and they did not know the reason of it.

The proposition as amended was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED.

(Continued from previous page.)

could help it that Communist propaganda should have no chance in Britain. 'We are not Communists. We are opposed to communism." The vote of censure if carried would be vote of non-confidence in the Government.

Mr. MacDonald said when he heard of the prosecution he considered it should never have been undertaken because it would unduly advertise the Communists. The Cabinet had asked the Attorney-General to come and tell them about the case. Mr. MacDonald then expressed the view that a prosecution once launched should not be withdrawn except for express reasons. But as the responsibility rested with the Attorney-General the matter was left there and thereafter he had nothing to do with the case. Opinions expressed by the Cabinet were not by way of giving instructions and did not originate from personal or party considerations. His sole consideration had been that the Communist Party ought not to be countenanced. Government was prepared to continue but the House must in all fairness give the Government a satisfactory measure of confidence. The Opposition motion was a straightforward motion of non-confidence. If that was the mind of the House let it say so. (Loud ministerial cheers). The Liberals' amendment was very unfair. It had a large amount of meanness. (Loud ministerial cheers). If either the censure motion or the Liberal amendment was passed then the Government would go. (Loud ministerial cheers). That would be the end of the high adventure of the Government which contributed much to the honour of the country and social stability and when the country had an opportunity of passing a verdict thereon it would come again. (Ministerial cheers.)

MR. ASQUITH'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Asquith contended that the Liberal amendment strictly accorded with a precedent. He quoted the case of the selected committee appointed to enquire into the Jameson Raid, also an enquiry into the Marconi affair. He said that Liberals were not wedded to any particular form of investigation. If a select Committee was appointed the Liberals would not ask a place on it. So there should be no suggestion that it would be a packed jury. He suggested that the alternative of a judicial commission was unsatisfactory. It would mean endless delay. But the Liberals did not object to any practical alternative to a select committee but the investigaion should be held immediately.—Reuter.

"A MISERABLE LITTLE TEMPEST."

Whilst the debate in the Commons proceeed on Party lines there were rumours of efforts being made behind the scenes to arrange a compromise on the basis of some kind of enquiry as hinted by Mr. Asquith Mr. T. P. O'Connor who described the whole affair as a miserable little tempest in the tiniest tea cup ever produced in political life, moved an adjournment of the debate in order to consider the situation.

Mr. Baldwin, however, said that the Conservatives could not support any motion for adjournment. The Government hoped to defeat the Conservatives by Liberal votes and the Liberals by Conservative votes but the Conservatives were not going to be duped, Therefore, they would give the whole support of their Party to the Liberal amendment. (Loud Ministerial Laughter).

Mr. O'Connor then withdrew his motion.

LIBERAL AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Mr. Thomas ridiculed the Conservatives running away from their own vote of censure because they feared that the Liberals were about to run away. (Loud Ministerial cheers). He said that if the Liberal amendment was carried necessary steps would be taken to accept it as the verdict of the House.

But the Ministerialists refused to allow the Conservatives to drop their vote of censure to vote for the Liberal amendment. So a decision was taken to decide whether the House should divide on the vote of censure or the Liberal amendment. The division resulted in 359 voting in favour of and 198 against voting on the amendment, which was then carried by 364 votes to 198.

On the motion of the Premier the House then adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. MacDonald will to-morrow state Government's intentions. Mr. Thomas's speech is interpreted as clearly indicating that Government will not resign but will appeal to the country.

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

The minority in the vital division was composed of 182 Labour members, 2 Conservatives, two Nationalists and 12 Liberals including Mrs. Wintringham, Messrs. Hogge, and Kenworthy. There was great excitement during the divison and the figures were received with loud Opposition cheers and Ministerial counter-cheers. The Labour members gave deafening cheers to Mr. MacDonald when he rose to move the adjournment. Many of them stood up and waved their Order Papers. The members then left amidst a babel of excited conversation. Large crowds outside cheered the Ministers and others.

LARGE CROWDS CHEER PREMIER.

Responding to the calls for a speech from an enthusiastic crowd which followed him to the Downing Street from the House of Commons, Mr. MacDonald said: "We had a grave time of it during the last eight months and to-night they had a hard time of it to defeat us but they have not heard last of us yet."—Reuter.

PREMIER DECIDES ON DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Premier has announced that the dissolution of Parliament has been decided upon.—Reuter.

PREMIER SEES THE KING.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Their Majesties shortened their stay at Balmoral by twenty-four hours. They arrived at Euston at 8 this morning and proceeded to Buckingham Palace where the King received Mr. Macdonald at 10 o'clock.—Reuter

KING AGREEES TO DISSOLUTION.

LONDON, Oct. 9

The King has agreed to the dissolution of Parliament.—Reuter.

GENERAL ELECTION ON 29TH OCT.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

A general election will be held on October 29th.—Reuter.

POLLING ON NOV 8 OR 15.

LONDON, Oct 9.

Now that a disturbance of country's affairs by a General Election, however regrettable, is regarded as inevitable, the Party organs are already sounding challenges in anticipation of the fray which, it is generally assumed, will culminate in polling on November 8 or 15. The King who left Balmoral for London last night is expected to receive Mr. Macdonald this morning and grant dissolution after Parliament has finally passed the Irish Bill. It is reported that the Cabinet was for some time last evening sharply divided on the question of accepting Mr. Asquith's suggested compromise regarding an enquiry but the extreme section led by Mr. Wheatley gained the day. The Labour members profess they enter elections with high confidence. Their organ declares that the issue is not the Russian treaties or the comparatively unimportant Campbell affair, but the whole policy and programme of the Party.—Reuter

HISTORY OF WORKERS' WEEKLY CASE.

On August 13, before Mr. Leycester, Mr. John Ross Campbell, Editor of the "Workers' Weekly" (residing at Fairview Road, Stamford Hill), appeared on remand at Bow Street Police Court, London, upon a charge under the Incitement to Mutiny Act 1797, of having "feloniously, maliciously, and advisedly endeavoured to seduce diverse persons unknown, then serving in His Majesty's Navy, Army, and Air Force from their allegiance to His Majesty—namely, such persons as should thereafter receive and read a certain printed publication called the "Workers' Weekly" of July 25, containing an article entitled "The Army and Industrial Disputes—An Open Letter to the Fighting Forces'."

The defendant was arrested the previous week at the offices of the Communist Party of Great Britain in King-street, Covent Garden.

When the case was called on, Mr. Travers Humphreys, (who, with Mr. C. R. V. Wallace, appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions,) said:—"The defendant was arrested on a warrant issued at the instance of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Since process was issued in this case it has been represented that the object and intention of the article in question was not to endeavour to seduce men in the fighting forces from their duty and allegiance, or to induce them to disobey lawful orders, but that it was comment upon armed military force being used by the State for the suppression of industrial disputes. If that is a correct description of the article it would seem, according to the judgment of Mr. Justice Horridge—who expressed that view of the law, in his summing up of the case of the King v. Bowman and others at the Central Criminal Court—that that would be a defence to the charge, seeing that the offence, to be complete, must be done maliciously. That means intentionally and advisedly. It has been possible for the Director of Public Prosecutions to accept that alleged intention of this article the more easily, because the defendant is a man of excellent character, and with an admirable military record. During the war he served overseas. He was seriously wounded, and I believe, I am correct in saying he won the Military Medal. Under the whole of the circumstances, my instructions to-day from the Director of Public Prosecutions are to offer no evidence upon this charge, and to ask you to discharge the defendant."

Mr. Leycester (to the defendant).—There is no evidence before me, and the only thing I can do, therefores, is to discharge you. You can go from here a free man.

STATEMENT RE WITHDRAWAL OF PROSECUTION.

The following statement was subsequently issued from the offices of the "Workers' Weekly" by Mr. Albert Inkpin for the Political Bureau of the Communist Party relating to the withdrawal of the prosecution against the editor of that newspaper.

"In view of the statement made by the counsel for the prosecution in the case against the editor of the "Workers' Weekly", the Political Bureau of the Communist Party desires to make it clear that no effort was made by Comrade Campbell to provide a defence such as that outlined by the prosecution as a reason for withdrawing the charge. Campbell's defence was justification, and he, with the assistance of other comrades, was fully concerned in arranging evidence to make this good. Arrangements had been made to ask for an adjournment in order that Mr. MacDonald, the Prime Minister, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Clynes, and several others who had been closely associated with the Second International would be subpoenaed as witnesses for the defence. It was also intended that prominent trade union officials, such as Messrs. Bramley, Cramp, and Tillett, who are associated with the Amsterdam International, should be called. All of these Labour Party and trade union officials have been identified with resolutions opposing the use of soldiers in industrial disputes, or with resolutions demanding that war be fought by every means

"We wish to state that the withdrawal of the charge was made on the sole responsibility of the Labour Government under severe pressure from such well known Labour members of Parliament as George Lansbury (who volunteered to give evidence for Campbell's defence of justification), James Maxton, A. A. Purcell, John Scurr and many others.

"The Communist Party claims that the withdrawal of the charge is a victory for the workers, but at the same time one that will arouse the vicious hostility of the reactionary elements within and without the Labour movement. It is necessary, therefore, that all those who support our attitude on war and on the use of soldiers in industrial disputes should be ever watchful and ever ready to take action against any attacks that may be made in the future."

FIRST LABOUR GOVERNMENT

ITS ACHIEVEMENTS AND FAILURES

The first Labour Government of Great Britain, whose fate is now practically sealed, has been in office for hardly ten months. The Conservative Government of Mr. Baldwin tendered its resignation on the morning of January 22nd and His Majesty the King invited Mr. Ramsay MacDonald the same noon to form a Government. By five o'clock in the evening Mr. MacDonald had completed his list of Cabinet Ministers and secured the approval of His Majesty to the same.

The Labour Government has had a very precarious tenure of office throughout. Though in the General Election held in December, 1923, the Labour Party had succeeded in winning 191 seats in Parliament of 47 more than it had previously possessed, the Party was still in a minority in the House of Commons in comparison with the Conservatives. The strength of the various Parties after the Election was as follows:—

Conservative	.....	258
Labour	.....	191
Liberal	.....	157
Others	.....	9

Thus, the Labour Government was truly in office merely, but not in power being at the mercy of any combination of Conservatives and Liberals or even of the Conservatives alone when not backed up by the Liberals. It is no wonder that in circumstances like this the Government should have been defeated over a dozen times in the course of the past nine and a half months on various issues. Realising the precarious position of his Government Mr. MacDonald had made it clear from the beginning that he and his colleagues would not resign office on minor issues, but only on those in which the honour and principles of the Party had been assailed. The Liberals and Conservatives, on their side, and especially the former, knew but too well that it would not serve the interests of their Party at all to push matters to extremes and goad the Labour Government to appeal to the nation on an issue which they would not be able to face squarely. But, it would appear that they now entertain brighter hopes of coming out with credit in the new Election which their joint action has made inevitable. Whether these hopes are well founded or otherwise remains to be seen.

During the brief period it has been in office Mr. MacDonald's Government has achieved a number of remarkable successes of which any Government may be legitimately proud. First there is Mr. Snowden's Budget which elicited encomiums even from Liberal and Conservative quarters. Then there is the entente with France and its direct sequel, the settlement of the vexed Reparations problem, which both the Coalition and Conservative Governments had failed to tackle successfully. The abandonment of the Singapore Naval Base scheme and of the scheme of Imperial Preference, dear to the Conservative heart, are also to the credit of the Government. On the debit side, the ready surrender to the Simla bureaucracy, the "imperialists" of Kenya and South Africa, the defence of bombing of defenceless tribes in Iraq, and the refusal to consider the claim of Egypt to control of the Sudan, must be cited. Though India has not much to be thankful for to the Labour Government, she will wish, however, that Labour will be returned with greater strength in Parliament in the forthcoming elections.

THE LABOUR CABINET.

The following is the personnel of the present Labour Cabinet:—

The Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald; The Colonial Minister—Mr. J. H. Thomas; The Secretary of State for India—Sir Sydney Olivier; The First Lord of the Admiralty—Lord Chelmsford; The Secretary of State for War—Mr. Stephen Walsh; Lord Chancellor—Lord Haldane; The Chancellor of Exchequer—Mr. Philip Snowden; Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons—Mr. J. R. Clynes; Lord President of the Council—Lord Parmoor; The Minister for Home Affairs—Mr. Arthur Henderson; The Minister for Labour—Mr. Thomas Shaw; The Postmaster-General—Mr. Vernon Hartshorn; The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Col. Josiah Wedgwood; The First Commissioner of Works—Mr. F. E. W. Jewett; The Air Minister—Brigadier-General C. B. Thomson; The President of the Board of Trade—Mr. Sidney Webb; The Health Minister—Mr. John Wheatley; The Minister for Scotland—Mr. William Adamson; The Minister of Agriculture—Mr. Noel Buxton; The President of Board of Education—Mr. C. P. Trevelyan; Minister for Pensions—Mr. F. Roberts; Attorney-General—Mr. Patric Hastings; Solicitor-General—Mr. H.H. Slesser; Financial Secretary to the Treasury—Mr. William Graham; Financial Secretary to the War Office—Mr. John James Lawson; Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and Chief Whip—Mr. Ben Spoor; Civil Lord of Admiralty—Mr. Frank Hodges; Minister of Transport—Mr. Harry Goslings.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Professor Robert Richards—Under-Secretary for India; War—Major C. R. Attlee; Colonies—Mr. Sydney Arnold; Foreign Affairs—Mr. Arthur Ponsonby; Home—Mr. Rhys; Scottish—Mr. John Davies; Health—Mr. James Stewart; Air—Mr. William Leach.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

Admiralty—Mr C. G. Ammon; Agriculture—Mr. Walter R. Smith; Board of Trade—Mr. A. V. Alexander; Education—Mr. Morgan Jones, Health—Mr. Arthur Greenwood; Labour—Miss Margaret Bondfield; Mines—Mr. Shinwell; Overseas Trade—Mr. William Lunn.

THE IRISH BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED IN LORDS

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The House of Lords passed to-day the second reading of the Irish Bill with a declaratory amendment that the House took note of the opinions expressed by the British signatories of the Irish Treaty that articles twelve contemplated nothing more than a readjustment of boundaries and the House believed no other interpretations could be accepted or enforced.—Reuter.

"INTRIGUING AGAINST SHAH"

ALLEGATION AGAINST PERSIAN PREMIER.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Teheran.—As a consequence of Sheikh Mohammerah challenging the position of Sirdar Sepah whom he accuses of usurping power and intriguing against the Shah, Government troops have been concentrated in the neighbourhood of Arabistan. The Sheikh is also preparing for hostilities. The British Legation is making efforts to mediate.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT IN DENMARK.

GOVT'S DRASTIC PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Copenhagen.—In the Lower House, the Minister of Defence, submitted a Disarmament Bill abolishing the army and navy except the Frontier Guards and coastal defence ships, dismantling all fortifications and transforming the military and naval factories into State Civil enterprises.—Reuter.

SOVIET'S MILITARY AUTHORITY.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

In the Commons replying to Lord Apsley, Mr. MacDonald said three Soviet Republics of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia were members of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and recognition of this fact implied His Majesty's Government's de jure recognition of the Soviet Government in February. Mr. MacDonald pointed out the Soviets' military authority extended to Azerbaijan besides Georgia and Armenia.—Reuter.

TURKISH-IRAQ FRONTIER.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Ponsonby said that the Turkish-Iraq frontier question was referred to the Council of the League whose decision the British and the Turkish delegates promised their Governments would accept. Members of the Committee of three established by the Council had not yet been appointed.

Commander Kenworthy asked if hostilities on the frontier had ceased.

Mr. Ponsonby asked for notice.—Reuter.

ANGORA AND IRAQ.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Newspapers report that Angora has not only not replied to the two British notes relative to the invasion of Iraq but the invading force is being sufficiently reinforced. The question is raised whether the Council of the League will take action to vindicate its authority.—Reuter.

PEACEFUL DUSSERAH IN PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

LAHORE, Oct. 8.

Dusserah celebrations passed off peacefully at Lahore and Jullundur, Police arrangements were excellent.

His Excellency Lord Goschen arrived in Madras on Thursday morning by Mettupalaim Mail from Ootacamund.

HOW THE FAST WAS BROKEN.

(Continued from page 7.)

and bestowal of health and long-life on Mahatmaji concluded the meeting.

AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 9.

At a public meeting held here under the auspices of the Madras District Congress Committee resolutions were passed expressing thankfulness to God for having spared Mahatma Gandhi, confirming the resolutions of the Unity Conference and appealing to all the Hindus and Mussalmans to carry them out in letter and spirit.

Special messages are published to-day by the "Hindu" and "Swarajya" from leaders of all shades of opinion such as Dr. Annie Besant, the Lord Bishop of Madras, Mr. S. Shrinivas Iyengar, Mr. T. V. Sheshagiri Iyer, Sir T. Sadashiv Iyer, Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachari M.L.A., Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, M.L.A., Sir Venkata Reddi Naidu, the ex-Minister to the Government of Madras, Mr. S. Satymurti, Sir P. Thyagaraja Chetty, Rev. Leith and many others all of them expressing feelings of joy at the successful termination of Mr. Gandhi's fast and pledging warm support to the resolutions of the Unity Conference.

AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 8.

A well attended public meeting was held here to-day to celebrate the Unity Day. Lala Dunichand presided. Among the conveners of the meeting were the secretaries of various communal societies, editors of Hindu and Mahomedan papers and other Hindu, Mahomedan, Sikh and Christian prominent citizens. After the presidential remarks the resolutions that were passed at the Unity Conference at Delhi were read and unanimously passed.

Dr. Satyapal moved a resolution expressing extreme delight at the successful termination of Mahatma Gandhi's fast and praying for his long-life.

AT NAGPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, October 9.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee attended by all Hindu, Musalman co-operators and non-cooperators of Nagpur was held yesterday to celebrate the Unity Day. It was the first meeting in Nagpur attended by persons of all shades of opinions. The following resolution was adopted:—This meeting of the citizens of Nagpur prays to the Almighty God for showering his choicest blessings upon Mahatma Gandhi to enable him to restore Hindu-Musalman unity for which he had undertaken the severe and almost risky penance of 21 days fast. This meeting feels happy and relieved that Mahatma Gandhi with blessings of God and the best prayers of his loving countrymen has successfully passed through the penance and broken his fast to-day.

This meeting generally approves of the resolutions of the Unity Conference and hopes that the resolution concerning carrying of musical processions will prove a proper solution of the Nagpur Hindu-Muslim dispute. The resolution was proposed by Dr. Moonje and supported by Professor Bashir Siddiqi.

A similar resolution was adopted in another meeting held just after this under the auspices of the Khilafat and the Congress consisting mostly of Mahomedans.

A FLAG SATYAGRAH PRISONER RELEASED.

Sjt. Ramanna who was acting as Secretary of Nagar Congress Committee after the 13th April incident last year and was arrested on the 16th May was released about 34 days before the due date. The jail authorities got him sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment in addition to his six months original sentence. He was warmly received by the Nagpur public yesterday. A big procession through the city and civil parties is organised to-day in his honour.

AT YEOTMAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, Oct. 9.

A public meeting of the citizens of Yeotmal was held on 8th instant under the presidentship of Seth Hirji Bhai Hormasji and the following resolution was moved by Mr. Ambadas Narain and seconded by Messrs. Shioprasad Devidin, Datatraya Krishna Kane and Harisranker Bhai:—That this meeting expresses its gratefulness for the benevolence of the Almighty in enabling Mahatma Gandhi to successfully carry out the long twenty one days' fast observed for good of the country and prays that God may give Mahatma Gandhi long life and energy to work for the uplift of the country to show it right path out of the present condition.

The above meeting was called by the Khilafat Committee and the Rashtra Hita Vardhak Mandal.

IN ANDHRADESHA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Oct. 9.

Unity Day was celebrated in Andhra Desha most solemnly. A Rajahmundry two thousand poor were fed and khaddar was distributed freely to the blind and lame. Harikadha Kalakshapam of Mahatma's life took place. Processions and public meetings were held and resolutions of the Unity Conference were read. There was a spinning demonstration and resolutions expressing gratitude to God for sparing Mahatmaji were adopted.

AT BULDANA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BULDANA, Oct. 8.

A public meeting of the citizens of Buldana was held yesterday under the presidentship of Mahamud Ibrahim Saheb. Messrs. Anandrao Deshpande, D. S Deshpande and Mahamud Hussain made speeches on a resolution congratulating Mahatma Gandhi on the successful termination of his fast and exhorting the Hindus, Mahomedans and other communities to put an end to the communal strifes and jointly make efforts for Swarajya.

AT ISLAMPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ISLAMPUR, Oct. 9.

Thanksgiving day was sincerely observed at Islampur in a public meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Dixit, Pleader, Messrs. Javadkar and Ahmedbhai Munjavar explained the Delhi resolutions. A resolution congratulating Mahatmaji and praying the Almighty to grant Manatmaji long life and national unity was passed unanimously.

AT SHIKARPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR, Oct. 9.

The citizens of Shikarpur at a meeting supported the resolutions of the Unity Conference and resolved to follow them and expressed pleasure at the successful termination of Mahatmaji's fast and urged the Hindus and Mahomedans to work in accordance with the Unity Conference resolutions. All speakers wanted change of heart and tolerance. Prayers were offered in the morning for Mahatmaji's long-life.

AT DHARWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 9.

Yesterday Dharwar citizens observed the Unity Day by holding a public meeting. The resolutions of the Unity Conference were read and explained to the audience and a resolution praising God for sparing Mahatmaji and agreeing with the Unity Conference resolutions was passed.

AT BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 9.

The citizens of Belgaum and Shahapur celebrated Gandhiji's fast-breaking day yesterday night by holding a huge meeting. Maulvi Kutubuddin presiding. After national songs, Urdu and Sanskrit prayers, a Delhi telegram informing Bapuji broke his fast, the Unity Conference resolutions were read out. The resolutions were explained to the audience and the following resolution was unanimously passed. This meeting of the citizens of Belgaum and Shahapur is deeply grateful to the Almighty for endowing Mahatma Gandhi with strength to successfully complete twenty-one days' fast and humbly prays long-life and sound health to Mahatmaji. It further offers the humble assurance to Mahatmaji that the people in this part of the country will make their sincere efforts to follow in practice the Delhi Unity Conference resolutions.

AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 9.

The Unity Day was celebrated at Hyderabad (Sindh) by a programme announced under the joint auspices of Congress Committee, National Home Rule League, Hindu Sabha and Khilafat Committee with prayers and kirtan. In the evening a thanksgiving meeting was held in the Holmestead Hall in which Doctor Choithram proposed the following resolutions which were passed. This meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad (Sindh) expresses its deep gratitude to the Almighty for the successful completion of Mahatma Gandhi's 21 days' fast and the preservation of his life to the nation, and it warmly welcomes the declaration by the Unity Conference of the principles of religious toleration, mutual goodwill and settlement of disputes through arbitration or court of law as the only basis of peaceful inter-communal relations in India and earnestly appeals to Hindus, Mussalmans and members of other communities in Sindh to follow the principles in actual life in their dealings with each other, and in regard to any disputed communal or religious question not to take the law into their own hands but to refer the matter to arbitration, or if that be impossible, even to a court of law.

This meeting hereby appeals to the editors, writers, speakers and preachers of Sindh to assist in the establishment of better relation between the various communities of the province by not writing or speaking anything regarding the Propet's incarnations, holy personages and tenets of any religion which may wound the sentiments of any of its followers."

AT HUBLI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Oct. 9.

Under the auspices of the Congress Committee Unity Day was celebrated here yesterday. Mr. Pawate, a prominent Lingayat pleader, was voted to the chair. Mr Venkatrao Mudhwedker, one of the Dharwas Shooting Case prisoners, was also present. The President read and explained the resolutions of the Unity Conference and speeches were made emphasizing the need of carrying them out. The meeting concluded with prayers to God for having spared Mahatmaji to the nation as well as for his health and long-life.

AT BHUSAVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAVAL, Oct. 9.

The Unity Day was celebrated here by holding a public meeting in which the Unity Conference resolutions were explained. The meeting accepted the resolutions and prayers were offered by all standing for the safe conclusion of Mahatmaji's fast and inducing the Indian public to settle their differences on the lines of the resolutions.

The Mahomedans were gathered in the Juma Musjid for *Waaz*. They prayed Allah alike after calmly listening to the reading of the resolutions.

The Hindus were also gathered in Rama's Temple quite close to the mosque. They also listened to all that had happened at Delhi and accepted the resolutions by praying Rama on the lines of the public meeting.

AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 9.

A public meeting of the citizens of Poona was held yesterday evening under the auspices of the Congress Committee and the Swaraj Party, Mr. N.C. Kelkar presided. In his address the President explained the resolutions of the Unity Conference at length and announced that messages from Delhi announced that Mahatma Gandhi broke his fast at twelve noon. The first resolution offered prayers for speedy recovery of Mahatma Gandhi and congratulated him on his successful fast. The second resolution gave whole-hearted approval to the resolutions of the Unity Conference and exhorted the people to bring about unity amongst all communities.

AT MATUNGA.

The Matunga Congress Committee members were busy since 6 a.m. on the 8th instant. One Charkha was kept running for 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 8th instant up to 6 a.m. on the 9th instant, and members spinning without any break by turn. A very grand procession was arranged at 7 a.m. Students from Vinay Kumar Mandir and Jain Boarding and residents of Matunga all in procession went round the important streets of Matunga singing national songs with Mahatma Gandhi's photo. After the procession reached the Congress Committee's Office, everybody after paying respects before the photo of Mahatmaji slowly gathered in the compound where spinning competition was arranged for them which came to a close at 9—30 a.m. Throughout the day and late at night people were busy witnessing the 24 hours' spinning demonstration. Some members fasted for the whole day and prayers were offered for successful termination of Maratmajee's fast and Hindu-Muslim Unity.

AT GADAG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GADAG, Oct. 8

Yesterday was observed as the Unity Celebration Day here. A procession consisting of national primary school masters, children and Congress workers started from the Congress office, at 6 p.m. As people flocked to see the procession Dr. Huilgol and others explained to them the significance of the day and exhorted them to be united and peaceful. The procession after moving in all principal streets and praying at all temples and mosques reached the meeting place at 8-30 p.m. where a big crowd awaited its arrival. Sjt. Sangangodwa Patil was elected chairman. Dr. Venkatrao explained the Unity Conference resolutions and then the meeting terminated amid shouts of "Mahatma Gandhiji Ki Jai."

AT SANTA CURZ.

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee to celebrate the Unity Day a public meeting of the citizens of Santa Cruz was held on Wednesday last under the presidentship of Mr. J.K. Mehta in Harji Mulji Wadi. In the meeting Hindu, Muslim, Parsi and Christian communities were represented and there was a good number of ladies also present.

After Mr. J. K. Mehta had explained the resolutions passed by the Unity Conference at Delhi, the following resolution moved by Mr. G. B. Trivedi and supported by Mr. Mawji Govindji Sheth was passed unanimously:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Santa Cruz expresses its heart-felt gratitude to the Almighty for sparing Mahatma Gandhi through his long penance for 21 days and prays to Him to give Mahatmaji strength of body and mind for carrying on his service to his Motherland and humanity."

"This meeting also gives its full support to the resolutions of the Hindu-Muslim Unity Conference at Delhi and appeals to the citizens of Santa Cruz to carry out these resolutions loyally."

P. R. SABHA'S MESSAGE.

The following telegram was sent to Mahatma Gandhi by the Parsi Rajkeya Subha on the 8th instant:—

"Parsi Rajkeya Sabha feels deeply grateful to God for preserving your precious life and fervently prays that under your loving and luminous guidance Indians and Britons may heartily co-operate at this psychological moment for the peace, prosperity and liberty of this fair land.—Amen!"

Further messages describing the "Unity-day" celebrations at several places have to be held over for want of space.

25 LAKHS YARD OF GARN.

ROHRI'S PRESENT TO MAHATMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 9.

The Congress Committee of Rohri has resolved to present 25 lakhs yards of yarn to Mahatmaji when he visits Rohri. 10 lakhs of yards have already been finished.

MAHATMA'S HISTORIC VOW OF FAST.

A TOUCHING SCENE RECALLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 6.

Mahatma Gandhi vowed the historic fast even as Gautama had vowed renunciation. Maulana Mahomed Ali his already written how the distressful news reached them after the vow had alread been taken. From seven in the evening till two in the morning he sat under Mahomed Ali's roof arguing and trying to convince those around him that they should cease worrying themselves about his fast and straight-way proceed to do what might bring about the desired result, in achieving, first a truce between the belligerent communities and then reconciliation and peace. He talked on smillingly and humouriously narrated intimating personal stories, propounded Hindu ethics, recounted stories of his South Africa life, enumerating what he had come to regard as reasonable points in lives of men of different communities and over and over reiterated with ascending emphasis his deep and firm faith in the power of purity, truth and love. I sat there listening to Maulana Mahomed Ali's guileless arguments against fasting which might endanger his life his child-like love of Mahatma, dictating sometimes tearful entreaties under words apparently full of anger and sometimes earnest arguments based on his conception of Koranic injunction, and again his pathetic appeals to Mahatmaji's loyalty dictated by affectionate exasperation at so perilous a resolve. I followed with almost impatient deference Hakim Sahib's ponderous argumen's and philosophical appeals to Mahatmaji.

A TOUCHING SCENE.

I had already read to Hakim Sahib Mahatmaji's proposed statements to Hindus, Mussalmans and Englishmen which were afterards boiled down to the final statement ultimately published, and had seen his bearded wet with tears and had myself broken down on coming to expressions which had been wrung out of the depth of Mahatma's helpless agony over what he afterwards described as detachonement of God. We implored him to postpone his resolve for a fortnight and permit us to do, what was humanly possible, to counteract cases which led to so grim a resolution on his part. And failing this palliative, Maulana Hasrat Mohani accepted what he misunderstood to be an alternative, namely, departure of Mahatma to the Himalayan retreat and others too suggested as a possible means of staving off what appeared to be a graver situation. At this stage it was suggested to him that he penance if undertaken to expiate outbreak of violence so far from reducing violence was certain to sow seeds of even abating strife between Hindus and Muslims if, God forbid, he succumbed to his fast He listened to this with grave and attentive countenance and for a moment he wore an expression of deep pain and profound anxiety but then suddenly his countenance was lit. He maintained that it was an inevitable inference and that even his going away to an Himalayan retreat would be a lapse from his standard of bravery and lesson. Souls would interpret it as a precedent for them to abandon their post in moments of despondency. He waved this aside without even troubling to show its weakness and now we were plunging deeper into the depth of his conviction and resolve and it was being borne in upon us that we were struggling against an impossibility. He would vary and lighten the gravity of others concern by sometimes chiding immediate adherants from Satyagraha Ashram for daring to discover flaws in reasoning which had led him to his determination, and sometimes chafing and even paternally pulling up Mahomed Ali and then almost surprising every one with his narrative powers apparently brought into play for relieving the prevailing tension and seriousness. I simply hung on his lips and noted every move of his facial muscles and knew how his mind was working. All he said that night I must reserve for another occasion but one thing must be recounted. For, it was in the nature of an oracular expression sprung from the depth of conviction and staggering sincerity which I feel has finally justified itself. Almost at the end of our efforts he turned from Hakim Sahib's argument against fastening and referring to what had been described as the most probable course of events in the event of fast ending in tragedy. He said, "in effect there is weight in that argument but I do not believe for a moment that it will be so. What I have undertaken for a good purpose cannot end in a bad result. What I do believe is that I will survive this fast and there shall be concentrated activity in the country." And when with a gesture of finality he began to expedite on the significance of the power of prayer and penance he told us how rishis of old used to do the same, in times of trouble and danger and during lapses into irreligiousness.

OUR NEXT STEP.

I read finality in his face and whispered to Hakim Sahib that we were only exhausting the fund of his energy what time we ought to be up and doing. Some other friends also agreed. It was two in the mornig. Maulana Mahomed Ali stayed with Mahatma in deep sulk refusing to budge an inch or even consent to participate in consultation proposed and carried on in the adjoining room. Mahatmaji sat dictating his final statement and we betook ourselves to the next room where the Unity Conference already hinted at in Mahatmaji's statement was conceived. A list of invitees was drawn up and this principle of the invitation and preliminaries settled. It was half past two when we re-entered Mahatmaji's room where he was sitting up and revising his statement We told him what he had decided upon and he gave Hakim Sahib his final statement to read and approve of what was proposed to be done. Next morning Pandit Sunderlai and I sat down to mature our plans. A Reception Committee was formed and invitations sent out. I do not remember having seen Mahatmaji more joyful than that morning. His sandled feet appeared to me to be changed to winged heels of mercury so light and so cheerful was his gait when he passed us as we sat posing over the plans of the Unity Conference in the adjoining room.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE IN U. S.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Washington.—Professor Timothy Smiddy to-day presented his credentials as the Irish Free State Minister in the United States.—Reuter.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

(Continued from page 6.)

the Board is intended. On the other hand, there is some undoubted disadvantage in having two kinds of boards, one for investigation and another for the settlement of the dispute, giving rise to unnecessary delay and consequent bitterness and misery. Without much experience to guide us, it is useless to dogmatise on this point. The employers and the workers—especially the latter—may not like that the panels of names of persons representing both these parties are to be created by the Government and there is no provision for their election. But it must be remembered that even the English legislation does not provide for the election of the panels. Moreover, under the present unorganised condition of Indian workers, the success of electing the panels is doubtful. The real disadvantage from the point of Indian workers lies in the fact that under the present circumstances, when educated Indians are anxious for industrialisation *at any cost*, it will be difficult for Government to secure persons entirely free from capitalistic bias for the position of chairmanship of these boards.

Controversial Proposals,

The only controversial proposals of the Bill are those contained in Sections 16 and 17 dealing with Public Utility Services. The former section makes strikes and lockouts without notice illegal and the latter prevents an employer from reducing wages without notice. This part of the Bill is based upon the Canadian Trade Disputes Act of 1907. It must be admitted that the principle of treating Public Utility Services on a different footing has been admitted in several countries. But it is applied in a somewhat one-sided manner. The right to withdraw one's labour at any time and even without notice is a very highly prized right belonging to the working classes. If the withdrawal of labour causes any loss to the employer, he may claim civil damages from the person causing the loss; but the withdrawal cannot be allowed to be made a penal offence. Where labour is thoroughly organised, where it is politically fully enfranchised in theory and in practice and where human rights of labour are fully safeguarded by protective legislation, it may become justifiable in the interest of the community as a whole to restrict the natural right of workers to withdraw their labour under certain circumstances. But the present position of labour in India cannot justify any restriction of their right to strike. In the first place, the working classes here are not organised with the result that whenever strikes take place, they generally take place without previous joint deliberation and, consequently, they take place without notice. Under these circumstances, to make strikes without notice illegal is to make strikes impossible. Secondly, unlike in Canada or in Australia, labour in India is not politically enfranchised and they cannot expect to get their grievances redressed through the national legislatures. Lastly, if the right of the workers to withdraw their labour is to be restricted, say, in Public Utility Services, let, at least, provision be made to safeguard their right to secure to them adequate wages, continuity of service, provision against old-age and sickness and other humane conditions of life and work. But as long as the legislature does not safeguard this right of the workers even at least in Public Utility Services, the legislature has no right to take away or, even to restrict the use of the only valued means of protection which the working classes possess, namely, the right to strike. But if at all in the interests of the community as a whole, it is necessary to restrict the natural right of the workers, it is equally necessary to make special provision to safeguard their interests as well. But the only safeguard provided in the Bill is that the employers in Public Utility Services cannot reduce wages without notice. This provision is not enough. In the first place, it only refers to the reduction of wages; but the employers can worsen the position of the employees even as regards the hours and other conditions of work and employers must be prevented from doing so as is provided in the Canadian Act. Secondly, according to the proposals in this Bill, the workers have no right even to get their grievances examined by an independent board unless they give notice of their intention to strike. This is a very undesirable procedure. If in Public Utility Services strikes are at all to be made illegal, let the legislature provide some machinery as applied to at least those services, whereby the workers can, without giving a threat to go on strike, get an impartial examination and decision as regards their conditions of life and work. Let Minimum Wages Boards be provided, let provision be made against unemployment, old-age and sickness, let the worker be protected against wanton dismissals; and then let Government think of making strikes without notice in Public Utility Services illegal.

There are also some minor points in the proposals of the Government of India on this question to which attention must be drawn. In the Canadian Act which makes strikes without notice illegal, it is made obligatory upon the Government to appoint a board for investigating the dispute when the notice about a strike or lock-out is formally given. According to the proposals of the Government of India, the Government may or may not appoint a board. This may lead Government to refuse to appoint a board where they think that the strike may not succeed and may end by the sheer force of exhaustion. This is also bound to result in giving Government a partizan character. The second minor point which requires to be cleared up is the position of the daily rated workers in whose case there is no question of a notice of thirty days and, so, cannot be brought with justice under Section 16.

What Are Public Utility Services?

Lastly, the definition of the Public Utility Service seems to be ambiguous. In the first part of the definition, Public Utility Service is defined as meaning an industry, business or undertaking which maintains or supplies power essential for the maintenance of railways, tramways, inland steamer service, postal or telegraph service, a supply of light or water to the public and any system of public conservancy or sanitation. But in the second part of the definition, the Governor-General in Council has reserved to himself the power to include any industry, business or undertaking as a Public Utility Service. What must be made clear in this definition is that this power of the Governor-General in Council must be confined to the industry, business or undertaking maintaining or supplying power to certain services and cannot extend beyond this limit. Unfortunately, the wording of the paragraph 7 of the Government of India's letter accompanying the Bill creates an impression that they really desire to apply Sections 16 and 17 not only to the undertakings maintaining or supplying power to railways, postal and such other services, but to these services themselves. As this cannot be the intention of Government, the definition requires to be made more definite.

To sum up, the proposals of the Government of India as regards the investigation of settlement of trade disputes in general are a good basis to gain experience; but the special part referring to the Public Utility Services will have to be opposed by the working classes and even if the principle underlying the proposals is accepted, the sections require to be seriously modified in order to make them equitable in justice and fairness to the working classes.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

MR. CHATTERJEE APPOINTED.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee has been appointed High Commissioner for India.—Reuter.

[The Hon. Mr. Atul Chandra Chatterjee, C.I.E., has been a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council since last year, save for the period of his deputation to England and Geneva in the middle of this year as the Government of India's representative at the International Labour Conference. He was born on the 24th November, 1874 and is the son of Rai Sahib Hem Chandra Chatterjee. He was educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta, and later at King's College, Cambridge, as a Government of India scholar. He passed first in the I.C.S. open competition in 1896. He was a Bhownagger medalist of the Cambridge University in 1897. He returned to India in the same year and served as Assistant Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, and Collector in the United Provinces from 1897 to 1906. He was deputed to make a special enquiry into the industries of the United Provinces in 1907-08, and was Registrar of Co-operative Societies, U. P., from 1912 to 1916, Revenue Secretary to the U. P. Government in 1917-18 and Chief Secretary to the same Government in 1919. He was appointed as a member of the Board of Industries and Munitions, Government of India in 1920. He represented the Government of India at the International Labour Conference at Washington in 1919 and at Geneva in 1921. He was appointed as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Industries in 1921 and was a member of the First Legislative Assembly. The Companionship of the Indian Empire was conferred on him in 1919. Mr. Chatterjee is the author of Notes on the Industries of the United Provinces, published in 1908.]

SIMLA SURPRISED.

AN OBJECTIONABLE APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 9.

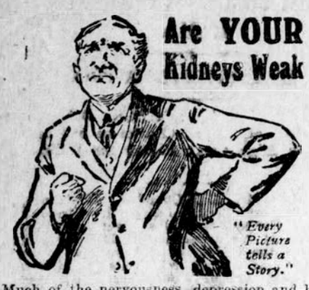
Simla has heard with surprise the appointment of Hon. Mr. A. C Chatterjea as High Commissioner for India in place of Sir Dadiba Dalal. The surprise was all the greater because his name was not even heard ever since Sir Dadiba Dalal's resignation was confirmed. We heard recently the names of Sir P. Rajagopalachari, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and several others but never Mr. A. C. Chatterjea. Moreover, no member of the Viceroy's Cabinet with all the pomp and glory attached to it, besides the big salary, could easily prefer a comparatively small post of High Commissioner on a lower salary. But Mr. Chatterjea has chosen such a post, and the reasons are perhaps deeper and cannot be told. Mr. Chatterjea's appointment is open to one objection. It is this that an official is succeeding a non-official as High Commissioner. This in principle is bad, and must be condemned. But Mr. Chatterjea has the satisfaction of having as the Member of Industries and Labour organised the Stores Department in India, and put it on a satisfactory basis, and while in England he may yet try to do more to help Indian industries. But what actually he will do must be left for time to unfold, because the influences in the London Office are reactionary.

RUMOUR ABOUT MR. CATTERJEA'S SUCCESSOR.

The appointment of Mr. Chatterjea as High Commissioner has given rise to a crop of rumours as to his successor. Every one in Simla guesses that because Sir B. N. Mitra had once acted in Mr. Chatterjea's place he will perhaps be asked to fill the vacancy as soon as he returns from London by the end of November. In that case Mr. Chatterjea must continue in his present appointment till Sir B. N. Mitra's return, and Mr. Drake will carry on the duties of High Commissioner till Mr. Chatterjea reaches London, probably in December. But if Sir B. N. Mitra is not to be his successor, the rumour would mention several names in the intelligent anticipation of the turn which events must take when Sir Mahomed Shafi retires in December. There will then also be several reshufflings in portfolios of Cabinet members. Whether Sir B. N. Sarma will have the last period of his tenure of office glorified by Law Membership or not will then be made clear, and the correctness or otherwise of rumour that Sir Mahomed Habibullah or Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah will enter the Viceroy's Cabinet will also then be judged.

PANDIT M. M. MALAVIYA & KOHAT.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has returned to Simla from Kohat, and I understand he will interview the Viceroy on the situation there, which still does not encourage Hindus to return to their homes unless adequate protection is guaranteed.



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Much of the nervousness, depression and bad temper that we see every day is due to weakened kidneys, and is both curable and preventable if Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are used to strengthen, tone and stimulate the kidneys.

For weak kidneys load the blood with an excess of poisonous uric acid which healthy kidneys should filter out. And excess uric acid is very irritating; it attacks the most sensitive parts first, so that the brain and nerves often afford the earliest signs of uric acid poisoning.

If you are nervy and irritable, your bad temper may be due to kidney weakness. Possibly you also have backache, or frequent painful passages of the urine, dizzy spells, headaches or rheumatic pains.

When any of these signs appear, begin using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills immediately. Men and women alike have gained lasting relief from kidney or bladder troubles and uric acid complaints by the timely use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

EXPENSIVE LITIGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Happening to be in the Court of the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp on Tuesday last, I had the fortune to hear his lordship inquire from Counsel in charge of a large number of call-suits on his lordship's board, how it was that these suits had been filed as short causes, although on a previous occasion his lordship had expressed his disapproval of such a course and had intimated that the cheaper procedure of summary suits should be adopted in regard to these claims. So far as I could see, no satisfactory explanation was forthcoming and his lordship warned all those whom it might concern, that should such a thing occur again, he would refuse to award any costs to the plaintiff Company.

It may be stated that all the call-suits were undefended and yet two senior Counsel had been engaged on behalf of the plaintiff Company with a proportionately heavy fee in each suit. Had the suits been filed as summary suits, as suggested by his lordship, the necessity of engaging Counsel would have been entirely obviated, as summary suits are tried and determined in Chambers wherein attorneys have audience.

It was perhaps found necessary to brief two Counsel in each of these petty suits owing to the Retainer Rules of the Bar, which require that every Counsel holding a general retainer on behalf of a litigant shall be entitled to be briefed in all suits to which the litigant is a party. The Bar Rules have no judicial authority; they are not accepted by the Taxing Master as in any way binding, yet the litigant is portentously and solemnly told that he is bound by them owing to the "etiquette of the Bar"! In the words of Mr. Spenlow, "When the price of wheat per bushel had been highest, the Commons had been busiest; and a man might lay his hand upon his heart and say this to the whole world, —'Touch the Commons, and down comes the country'!"

It is high time that this cry and those Rules that help to put money into the pocket of a privileged section of legal practitioners, without their having to work for them (although more than one Counsel are briefed in a case, it is not obligatory on more than one Counsel to attend at the trial, whilst all the Counsel who have been briefed pocket their respective fees) received the light of day and public criticism were brought to bear on them. For they operate very harshly on the public in these days when the trade boom has become a matter of the past.

In this connection, I think, the suggestion that was made some time ago to do away with the ancient system of marking fees to Counsel in Gold Mohurs, has not received the attention from the authorities that it deserves. The present Chief Justice may be trusted to appreciate the value and importance of the proposed change. The Calcutta High Court Rules (Chapter 36 Rule 8 of the Original Side Rules) empower the Court when delivering judgment, to state in rupees, what fees shall be allowed to Counsel engaged in the case. There the fees allowed by the Court in matters in which even questions of law are involved, range some times between Rs. 10 and Rs. 45; in Bombay where the Gold Mohurs are the rule, Counsel would insist on 5 or 6 Gold Mohurs at the least for the same amount of work. It is felt that at least a partial amelioration of the state of things in Bombay would result, if justice, equity and good conscience were allowed to prevail over "the etiquette" of the Bar, and in future attorneys were allowed to mark fees to Counsel in rupees instead of in Gold Mohurs as heretofore. It is high time also that the Retainer rules were revised by a joint Committee of the Judges, the Bar and the Law Society.—Yours, etc.,

N. S. L.

ANGLO-INDIAN UNEMPLOYMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

Presiding over the anniversary meeting of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, the Rev. Mr. H. Y. Necker referring to Anglo-Indian unemployment said the Association could not do anything tangible in the matter for lack of funds. Unless the Association got more members and more subscriptions, it would not be in a position to assist in solving the problem within the next few months. He hoped to recruit sufficient new members to contribute to the relief of their fellow Anglo-Indians who were out of work.

DEFENCE OF RUSSIAN TREATY.

MR. WHEATLEY'S REPLY TO MR. LL. GEORGE

TREATY-FOUNDATION OF FRIENDSHIP.

A vigorous reply to Mr. Lloyd George's attack on the Russian Treaties and Loan was made by Mr. John Wheatley, Minister of Health, in a speech delivered in his constituency on Sept. 14th.

"When Mr. Lloyd George emerged from political obscurity to threaten the Labour Government with defeat if it attempted to pass the Russian Treaty he could no longer make it tremble in its shoes," declared the Minister.

"Mr. Lloyd George" he went on, "represented neither the country nor Parliament in making such a threat, and it is doubtful if he ever represented the Liberal Party. Labour will wait and see.

"Mr. Lloyd George wasted millions and wrecked a possible market for our goods by his support of Denikin, Koltchak, and Yudenitch, and other highway robbers, who had been instructed to secure the head of Lenin.

"For the benefit of Capitalism, all that was done in the name of God and Liberty," said Mr. Wheatley, and added the characteristic comment: "Whenever our opponents talk about morality and religion then it is high time the workers watch their pockets.

"If the Russians had devastated our country as we devastated theirs, then the Russians would have been cursed by our children and our children's children.

"Fortunately, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Ponsonby, in spite of many difficulties, have been able to construct the foundations of a new friendship between Britain and Russia. It will contribute towards a new era in Europe, which is turning away from war and competition to fraternity and co-operation.

"The loan to Russia can only be paid in the form of goods, and the provision of the goods will bring work for the unemployed. Even if Russia does not repay, the loss will only be the difference between payment of the dole to unemployed workers and wages."

Mr. Wheatley then touched on the attitude of the bankers. They had stated that they would not allow Russia to have the loan whatever the Government did. The bankers were usurping power, and had more authority than the House of Lords. They evidently wanted to be the rulers of this country.

WHAT LOAN MEANS.

The amount of the proposed loan to Russia only represented one pound per family in Russia, and if Russia could get along with that she could also get along without it.

(This, if Mr. Wheatley takes the population of the Union of Soviet Republics at 146,000,000, and assuming an average of five per family, means that he anticipates the forthcoming loan to be about £30,000,000.)

Obstruction of the loan would affect us more than Russia. Russia offered us the only available market as a relief for her temporary industrial embarrassments. She needed machinery and goods, and the loan would enable these to be produced by our unemployed workers.

If there were no Russian loan, unemployment would continue, and we would require huge sums for doles. The money would be better utilised in the production of goods for the reorganisation of Russia.

Those who were opposing the Russian loan were more afraid of Russian economics than anything else. In fact, their opposition was a magnificent piece of class war, and he hoped that the workers of this country would not submit to dictation from the banking usurpers.

Speaking at Trowbridge, on Saturday, on the Anglo-Soviet Treaty, Mr. George Lansbury, M. P., pointed out that, while other countries, such as Portugal and Serbia, had had their royal murders and revolutions, we did not break off commercial relations with them.

The Bolsheviks had done many things which he thought would have been better left undone. But, under Tsardom, conditions in Russia were worse than to-day, and worse things were done. Nevertheless, we had continued business.

Those who said that because the Government wanted to make a Treaty with Russia they wanted to do the same things here as had been done there were lying, and knew they were lying.

The system of government in Russia was a matter for the Russian people alone. We wanted their corn and their timber, and the Russians wanted our machinery and locomotives and rails. This would give employment to a large percentage of our unemployed and enable us to have cheaper bread.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE TREATY.

AN APPEAL TO THE RANKS.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the Executive Committee of the Labour Party have issued the following joint circular to the affiliated organizations of the Labour Party.

One of the first acts of the Labour Government was to carry out its avowed policy of according diplomatic recognition to the Russian Government. Subsequently, negotiations with Russian representatives have been pursued with the object of framing a series of Treaties by means of which assistance may be rendered to Russia to re-establish her industries. The success of this policy would at one and the same time render some recompense for the damage wrought by the policy of intervention pursued by the Coalition Government which financed campaign of Koltchak, Denikin Judenvitch, and Wrangel, it would enable the Russian Government to develop her enormous resources, it would stimulate British trade in Russian raw material, and incidentally it would provide employment for numerous sections of British workers.

Many of the politicians who squandered a hundred millions of British money and not a few good British lives in seeking to re-establish Imperial power in Russia, aided by their representatives in the Press, are conducting a campaign of violent misrepresentation of the present proposals. In view of these activities against the ratification of the two Treaties which have been signed on behalf of the Labour Government as a preliminary to discussion by the House of Commons we desire to express the wishes of our respective National Committees that immediate steps should be taken to bring the true facts respecting the Treaties before the public generally and the rank and file membership of the Labour and Socialist movement in particular.

THE MAIN POINTS.

The main points to be emphasized in respect to the present proposals may be summarized as follow:—

(a) The two Treaties already signed must be ratified by the House of Commons before they can become operative.

(b) Certain machinery provided in them will be set up to settle the claims of bondholders small claimants and ex-property owners.

(c) When satisfactory agreements have been arrived at these agreements will be embodied in a third Treaty.

(d) Upon the signature of the third Treaty the British Government will recommend Parliament to enable them to guarantee the interest and sinking fund of a loan to be issued by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

(e) The loan cannot become operative until the third Treaty has been ratified.

It is suggested that all our national and local organizations alike—executive councils, district committees, branches trades councils, and local Labour parties—all should unite in expressing their views upon the desirability of these preliminary Treaties being ratified.

Steps should then be taken to bring their opinions, personally if possible, under the immediate attention of their respective Parliamentary representatives in order that the members of the House of Commons may be under no delusion as to the wishes of the mass of the British people upon this subject.

Time and time again, in days gone by the British democracy has headed national opposition to the excesses of Tsardom. It has defended the right of asylum in this country for Russian refugees. At a decisive moment it successfully raised its emphatic voice against a new war with Russia. While it opposes the suggestion that the Russian form of Government is necessary under our Parliamentary system, it recognizes that the entrance of Russia once more into international relationships with this country and the world at large is as imperative to the interests of Britain as to Russia.

We therefore hope that the fullest opportunity will be taken by our whole movement to give a vigorous and decisive lead on this question, by voice and pen, in the branch and in the council room, on the platform, and, wherever, possible in the Press, in the workshop and the factory in the pit and on the dock on the rail, and by the roadside.

We call on every active spirit in our ranks to let the man in the street and the woman in the home know the true facts of the case, and so put power and moral force behind the Labour Government to secure an overwhelming vote when Parliament is called upon to ratify its Russian policy.

THE PORT CANNING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held on Wednesday, Mr. S. Wood presided. The Directors' report stated:—

"We regret to state that in the year under review the monsoon in the Sunderbuns was short. The crop was affected to a large extent, but the short crop induced high prices for paddy all through the season and thus greatly assisted the cash collections which amount to Rs. 7,06,630. The sum of Rs. 13,635-2-9 was collected during the year as Salamy. This amount has been credited to the reserve fund as usual.

The rice mill made a net profit of Rs. 15,290-9-3 during the year. The rice mill machinery account and rice mill building account have been depreciated by Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively. The balance of Rs. 10,290-0-3 is shown in the profit and loss account as revenue from the mill. As the mill is too small to show a substantial profit your Directors have agreed to duplicate the mill by the installation of a further one ton per hour plant which is now being erected.

The balance to the credit of profit and loss account totals Rs. 3,03,119-8-11, and your Directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 50 per share be declared, absorbing Rs. 3,00,000, and the balance of Rs. 3,119-8-11 be carried forward to next year's account.

The building and machinery on the Company's estates and the stocks of paddy and rice are fully insured.

Messrs. S. Wood and Jehangir Framji Batliboi were invited to join the Board, which appointments you are requested to confirm."

The retiring Directors, Messrs. Ranchordas V. Mehta and Ishwardas Lukhmidas, were re-elected.

The report was adopted.

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

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"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

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INDIAN RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

VICEROY OPENS ANNUAL SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

His Excellency the Viceroy opened this morning at eleven in the Legislative Assembly Chamber the Annual Session of the Indian Railway Conference with an important speech touching on various railway matters which were recently the subject of discussion in the Central Legislature. His Excellency arrived exactly at eleven accompanied by several members of his staff. The galleries were crowded with visitors while there were large numbers present in the Chamber. The attendance included His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, General Sir William Birdwood, Sir Charles Innes member for Commerce and Railways and all other Executive Councillors, Presidents of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Hindley Chief Commissioner of Railways and other members of the Railway Board, Agents, Managers and other representatives of various railways in India numbering over fifty besides several officers of various departments of the Government of India.

His Excellency in his speech alluded to the question of State versus Company management and assured them that officers and men of the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways need have no fears that the change in management of their railways would adversely affect the conditions of their pay services and prospects. He congratulated the Assembly on the wisdom of the decision arrived at in regard to the separation of the railway finance from the general finance of the country and observed that the resolutions passed in the Assembly represented a compromise honourable to both the parties in the discussion. Railway administration had thus been given a real incentive to economy in working on commercial lines. In Indianising the railways the recommendation of the Lee Commission would be adhered to so that as soon as practicable upto seventy-five per cent of the total number of vacancies in railway department Indians would be recruited. The Anglo-Indian community might rest assured that in execution of this policy of Indianisation their interests would receive most careful consideration and stand in no danger of being overlooked.

Mr. Maclean, Agent, G. I. P. Railway, President of the Conference thanked His Excellency for opening the Conference and observed that his speech would be a source of encouragement to those employed on the railways. His Excellency then withdrew from the Chamber. The representatives of railways repaired to the Committee room down below where Mr. Maclean delivered his address.

The Hon. Sir Charles Innes and Mr. Hindley then addressed the Conference. Their speeches were not open to the press as also the rest of the proceedings. The Conference will be in session for a few days.

MR. B. CHAKRAVARTY UNSEATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

The result of the enquiry by Commissioners into the petition on Mr. Amulyadhan Addy who objected to the election of B. Chakravarty (Nationalist Party leader in the Bengal Legislative Council) to the Bengal Legislative Council has been published. Mr. Chakravarty's election has been declared null and void on the ground that Mr. Chakravarty's name was not registered on the electoral roll and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce of which he was member though on the roll was not entitled to be registered as an elector. Mr Addy has been declared elected.

LAHORE HIGH COURT OPENS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 8.

The Lahore High Court opened to-day after the long vacation. The Chief Justice Sir Shadi Lal, and all the judges were present except Mr. Justice Broadway and Mr. Justice Fforde. Mr. Justice Broadway is on leave up to the first week of November. Mr. Justice Fforde did not sit to-day but it is stated that he was held up at Mussoorie as the place is cut off as a result of the recent heavy rains. Mr. Moti Sagar, who it will be remembered resigned from the bench before the vacation to resume practice, came to the court as counsel. His successor has not been appointed yet and much speculation is rife regarding the nomination.

NORTH INDIA FLOODS.

RISE OF GANGES AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9

Both the Jumna and the Ganges at Allahabad have risen very high, but they are much below flood level. No anxiety is felt.

TRAFFIC ON JUMNA BRIDGE TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 9.

At midnight of Tuesday, the Strachey Bridge between the Jumna Bridge and Agra City was temporarily affected owing to the floods and trains were stopped from running over this bridge and passengers were being sent via Agra cantonment and Agra Fort. After an interval of 19 hours, at 7 last evening the bridge was examined by engineers who having found it fit, traffic has been resumed for Tundla over this bridge.

COLLISION ON B. N. RY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The District Traffic Superintended, Waltair, Bengal-Nagpur Railway wires under date October 9th:—

Two goods trains having collided early this morning between Ichapuram and Golantra stations several wagons have been derailed and transhipment of mails and passengers will take place at the site of the accident.

Through running is not expected to be resumed within 24 hours.

MARATHI LIBARARY CONFERENCE.

MR. VINAYAK SAVARKER ELECTED TO PRESIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 9.

Mr. Vinayak Sawarkar has been elected to preside over the Marathi Sahitya Samellan which is to be held at Nagpur. Mr. Sawarkar's election, however, has roused a strong opposition. According to the terms under which he was released, Mr. Sawarkar can only come to Nagpur by first obtaining permission of Government. Mr. Sawarkar's election is opposed on account of his political views.

SITUATION IN ALLAHABAD

ISOLATED ATTACKS STILL CONTINUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

In spite of all endeavours, fighting between Hindus and Moslems took place yesterday in several parts of the city. There were a number of isolated attacks on each other. Butchers are said to have looted a number of houses of Hindus and it is reported two Hindus were fatally wounded in one locality. All shops and offices were practically closed. About 50 people were arrested upto yesterday and about six are estimated to have been killed and fifty wounded. This morning it is reported disturbances again took place. Some firing took place near Colvin Hospital and as a result of isolated attacks two persons are said to have been killed. Fighting has been mostly in out of the way parts of the city where no patrols are visible. Military and police are patrolling the city. Curfew order has been issued by Mr. Knox, the District Magistrate. Hindus and Mohammedans have suffered equally. Babu Purshottamdas Tandon and Mr. Zahur Ahmed moved about trying to pacify the people. This morning as a result of a state of panic the courts were practically deserted and the District Judge issued orders to give the parties absent every concession. Reports of stray attacks are coming in, but they have not been authenticated. Judging from the attitude of both the communities there is a feeling of distress and alarm abroad.

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Encyclopaedia Britannica, Volume XIX says:—"Naoroji Dadabhoy . . . was born at Nasik on the 4th of September, 1825. . . ." while "New Age Encyclopaedia" mentions Bombay as his birth-place. I shall be glad if any of your readers let me know the exact birth-place of the 'Grand-Old Man of India.'—Yours, etc.,

B. F. G.

RECURRING FLOODS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Floods have become a permanent and ever-growing visitation on the hapless people of India. For last two years I took it on myself to point out in the Indian Press that much of the artificial causes of floods are due to human factors and that lack of foresight on the part of my own profession—the engineers, controlling construction of railways, canals and roadways, has brought the topography of India to a great extent to this perpetual calamity. Some of my colleagues in the Assembly and I myself set ourselves to correct the general accepted impression that floods only happen through natural causes and by repeated interpellations established the views that artificial causes are also facotrs to be considered.

I was also fortunate enough to move a resolution asking the Government to have a committee to enquire into the causes of recurring floods, in the last Assembly. Mr. Hindley, the Chief Commissioner, on behalf of the Railways, and the Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, on behalf of the Government of India for the Irrigation and Public Works Departments, agreed in substance with the views expressed by the people's representatives and promised close enquiry in consultation with the Provincial Governments.

Subsequent floods in the Ganges and the Jumna have not yet subsided. Gruesome tales are filtering everyday through the Press. I again reiterated my observations in the Assembly that steps must be taken to remove causes of these ever-recurring disasters—the floods—and it is in human hand, though it may have to be accomplished at great cost, to minimise the inflictions and calamities from floods.

I ask the Indian Press to support us in our demand over removal of causes of the ever-recurring floods.—Yours, etc.,

B. DAS, M.L.A.

23, Medows St.,
Fort, Bombay, Oct. 9.

INTELLECTUAL PHILISTINES,

MR, SHAW ON GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

A characteristic letter from Mr. Bernard Shaw was read to the recent Conference of Library Associations at Glasgow by Mr. George A. Stephen, Norwich City librarian, in the course of a paper on "Government Publications, Their Distribution and Cost." Recently Mr. Stephen has been in communication with a number of educationists and sociologists on the subject.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, through his secretary, wrote:—

"I am strongly in favour of the representations made to the Treasury by the Special Committee, and I regard the increase in the price of Government publications since the war as part of the Philistine contempt for intellectual interests and activities which threatened to turn the British Museum into a counting house, and did actually seize on several art galleries, libraries, and schools throughout the country on the most trivial provocation.

Although something appreciable had been accomplished, declared Mr. Stephen, the reduced prices of Government publications were still much too high to allow Public Libraries to acquire even a proper proportion of the publications. The general public would not have adequate facilities for consulting Government publications until a series of depository libraries was established throughout the country.

The Committee was strongly of opinion that the Government should recognise about twenty large public libraries in selected geographical areas as depository libraries, where all Government publications could be freely consulted by the public immediately after publication. Public Libraries could function as the best distributing agent of the Government's printed material.

Mr. Ernest A. Savage, Librarian of the Edinburgh Public Libraries, in a paper on "A Plea for the Analytical Study of the Reading Habit," said they could not fail to notice how much readers appreciated books which were clearly and tastefully printed on paper of good appearance. They need not, and should not, frown upon aimless reading.

INTELLECTUAL SNOBBERY.

The librarian might encourage aimless readers to become less aimless. To decline austerely to provide readers with any books other than what they ought—in another's opinion—to read was literary prohibition. A middle policy was founded upon the belief that more people than they imagined were reading with purpose, and that most people were more intelligent than educationists imagined".—Manchester Guardian."

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THE WAHABIS

THEIR ORIGIN AND EARLY STRUGGLES

CAUSES OF "KING" HUSSEIN'S UNPOPULARITY,

Towards the end of the 18th century, writes "The Times", there arose in the native land of Islam a violent storm of Puritanism against the prevailing apostasy. The Wahabis, or followers of Abdul Wahab Ibn Saud, brought forward no new doctrine. They were thoroughly orthodox Moslems, but they sought to abolish certain abuses long tolerated by general consent. In this they proceeded with a strictness which recalls Omar rather than the Prophet. The worship of saints they condemned as idolatry, and wherever they went they destroyed the tombs of saints and places of martyrdom. They sought to restore the original faith of Islam and forbade smoking, the wearing of silk, drinking, and every other custom forbidden by the Prophet. The kingdom which they founded by force soon united all Central Arabia. Though the movement was in its origin religious, it quickly assumed a political and secular shape. Mohammed, son of Abdul Wahab, the third or fourth chieftain in the direct line of descent from Saud I., the founder of the Dynasty of that name, who had spent his youth studying at the universities of Bagdad and Damascus, returned thence with a message which before long stirred the embers of fanaticism, ever latent among the desert folk of Arabia. The movement spread rapidly, and by the end of the century all Central Arabia had accepted the Wahabi creed.

In 1801 Abdul Aziz, the great grandfather of the present Sultan of Nejd, raided the Shia shrine of Karbala, on the borders of Mesopotamia, slaughtering its inhabitants by thousands. Two years later Mecca itself was seized, with great slaughter. Abdul Aziz died by the hand of an assassin the same year, but his son Abdullah carried on the campaign, capturing Medina in 1804 and making himself master in Arabia from the Persian Gulf to the Red Sea.

STRUGGLE WITH THE TURKS.

In 1805 Mohammad Pasha Ali Pasha was appointed Governor of Egypt, with orders to crush the Wahabi. Mecca, Medina, and Taif were occupied after many reverses in 1812, but it was not until three years later that the Turks extorted a truce from the Wahabi monarch. A second expedition in 1818 completed their victory. For the next thirty years the Turks maintained a precarious foothold in Central Arabia, but thereafter Abdullah's grandson Faisal, who escaped from prison in Egypt in 1840, succeeded at the time of his death, about 1867, in restoring to the Wahabi State something of the vigour which had characterised its early days. Internecine jealousies, however, prevented it from attaining its former position until early in 1914, when the present Sultan Abdul Aziz felt himself strong enough to strike a blow at Turkey on his own account. He descended on Hasa, which the Turks had held since 1871, and turned out their garrison. Before they had time to organise an expedition to suppress him they were involved by their own folly in the Great War. The British Government at once sent an emissary, that brilliant and gallant explorer, Captain W. H. I. Shakespear, to spur Ibn Saud into active operations against our mutual enemy the Turk and their natural ally, his inveterate foe, Ibn Rashid of the Shammar. But for Captain Shakespear's untimely death the history of Arabia and of British policy in the Middle East might have been very different. Ibn Saud was worsted in his first battle, and for some unaccountable reason was never encouraged by us to renew his efforts. The Sherif of Mecca received from the British authorities in Egypt the support which under other circumstances might have been accorded to Ibn Saud, and the subsequent course of events is a matter of history.

BRITISH SUPPORT OF HUSSEIN.

We entered into extensive commitments to Sherif Hussein and his sons, we recognised him as King of the Hedjaz; we provided his sons with thrones of our own making in Trans-Jordania and Mesopotamia. British gold flowed into Western Arabia at a rate and on a scale which nauseated even those most hardened to British military expenditure in the East. Ibn Saud viewed the rise of Hussein with jealousy and apprehension. Not without reason, he regarded himself as having no less claim on our goodwill and no less right to the title of king; the tone of Hussein's correspondence became increasingly truculent, and it soon became clear that Hussein would leave nothing undone to destroy Ibn Saud's growing power. The latter was receiving from us up to October 1 last a subsidy of £5,000 a month provided that he kept the peace and did not enter into hostilities with King Hussein, who was also receiving subsidies on a much larger scale. With the withdrawal of the subsidy Ibn Saud regained his liberty of action. A few months later the Akhwan, the spear head of militant Calvinism in Central Arabia, commenced a series of raids on the Western frontier of Iraq and were repelled only by British aeroplanes.

An attempt was made in the spring of the present year to conclude a Treaty of Peace between Iraq and Ibn Saud, and to assist the heads of the Kingdoms of Nejd, Iraq, and Trans-Jordania to reach a general understanding regarding boundaries, but without success. The delegates who assembled at Koweit at the invitation of His Majesty's Government declared themselves unable to conclude a binding agreement without reference to their principals, and the latter declined altogether to meet each other. Last month the Wahabis, or rather the Akhwan, raided Trans-Jordania in force and were again repulsed by our aeroplanes, losing some five hundred killed. Ibn Saud, it appears, has now decided to try conclusions with King Hussein, whose territory, unlike that of his sons in Iraq and Trans-Jordania, is not under British protection, and is not easily reached even by our ubiquitous Air Force, nor is there any likelihood that the British Government will intervene to protect King Hussein from the consequences of his own folly, for it seems clear that Ibn Saud's present action is a direct result of King Hussein's refusal to attend the Koweit conference or even to send a delegate.

AN UNPOPULAR MONARCH.

Ibn Saud has captured Taif, a town sixty miles east of Mecca, near which a considerable Arab force in King Hussein's pay was surrounded and cut to pieces some four years ago. It seems unlikely that King Hussein will be able to put any force in the field which can prevent Ibn Saud from capturing Mecca, should he so desire, and history is not unlikely to repeat itself.

With the Mohammedans of India, King Hussein is not popular. Never has the treatment of pilgrims been worse than at present, and his assumption of the title of Caliph is universally resented in India. With Egyptian Mohammedans he is almost equally unpopular for the same reason; to the Turks his name is anathema. Whilst, therefore, the capture of Mecca by Ibn Saud and the flight of King Hussein, should this occur, will cause an immense sensation throughout the Mohammedan world just as a similar event did 115 years ago, King Hussein will find few sympathisers outside Arabia, except perhaps in Persia, for the Persians are almost all of the Shia persuasion, and the Wahabis look upon members of this sect even more unfavourably than on Christians or Jews. In Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia, the news will be received with mixed feelings. King Hussein and his family are not by any means universally popular even in their own land, and here, too, it will probably be felt that King Hussein's resolute refusal to come to an understanding with Ibn Saud, and his past policy of pin pricks, is mainly responsible for the present situation.

Many Mohammedans, too, will reflect that Ibn Saud's occupation of Mecca cannot make things worse than they are to pilgrims and may make things better.

COMMUNISTS AND THE EMPIRE.

FORMATION OF NEW COLONIAL PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT.

Despite the clause in the Soviet "Treaties" regarding the cessation of hostile propaganda etc., the Communists are making preparations for an extension of their revolutionary activities within the British Empire, says the "Manchester Guardian" The Communist Party of Great Britain is responsible to Moscow for the direction of Bolshevist propaganda in the British Dominions and Crown Colonies, and at the recent Congress of the Communist International held at Moscow, it was reported by the Executive of the International that "On the Colonial question the (British) party has as yet accomplished practically nothing."

To remove this reproach of Moscow, the British Communists have now formed a Colonial Department, and members of the Party have been requested to send the Department Press cuttings relating to the Colonies, and "any information from other sources such as may be contained in letters from friends abroad, etc.." The help is also invited of all those who are interested in the development of the Communist movement, "either in the Crown Colonies or in the Dominions."

It is added by the Colonial Department of the Communist Party that "It is essential that the war against Imperialism should be co-ordinated and intensified, and this can only be done by linking up all those who are especialy connected with Colonial work through the above departments."

(Continued from column 4.)

whilst cheating, false covenants, breach of promise, perjury, and misappropriation—all of them particularly common in these days—were looked upon as abominable sins strictly forbidden.

It was just such a teaching as this, when it was founded, concluded Sirdar Kaikobad Dastur, which changed the whole phase of the religious, social, and political fabric of the nation in which it was first taught, as it aroused the noblest elements in the moral life of man. And what it could do then, it could do to-day, if it is adopted as a universal religion which it is eminently fitted to be.

(Continued in Column 3.)

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"A MODEL UNIVERSAL RELIGION"

SIRDAR KAIKOBAD DASTUR ON THE CLAIMS OF ZOROASTRIANISM.

A recent cable message received from England stated that a paper on "Zoroastrianism" sent by Sirdar Kaikobad Dastur, High Priest of the Parsis in the Deccan, was read at the Religious Conference in London. Dr. Dastur was interviewed by a representative of the "Deccan Herald" to ascertain the main points of his paper. Dr. Dastur, says the "Herald", was up to that time not aware that his thesis had actually been read and had created such a stir, but he freely talked about the propositions he had put forward. The High Priest said that when he was first approached by Professor Geddes to present a paper before the Conference, he decided to attend the Conference personally, but unfortunately his doctor advised against his taking such a long trip then.

Before answering any questions as to the exact details of his claims for Zoroastrianism, Sirdar Kaikobad paid a tribute to the research of Dr. J. H. Moulton, who is an authority on the religion of the Parsis, and who lectured frequently on the ethics and history of the creed, and further admitted freely that he had followed the lines suggested by the learned European savant.

Taking, as a kind of text on which to base his claim for the religion founded by Zoroaster, the founder's own aim that by preaching his faith by word of mouth he might convert all living men, (Yasna, 31,3) the High Priest maintained that there could be no doubt as to the creed of the Parsis being particularly adapted to the needs of the present time. He insisted that the fundamental ideas and the essential spirit of religion, as preached by Zoroaster, came nearer to those of the most modern advanced thought than did any other religion. Monotheism, as conceived by him, gave the outline of a creed which went further than any other system of religion to meet the practical wants of the present day and to reconcile the conflicts between faith and science. Or, to quote the High Priest's own words: "To put it in a nutshell, the religion has, among other things, the following advantages: It is not overburdened by traditional dogmas and miracles which hang upon most other religions and which take away their dignity as highly organised religions. Another notable feature is that the whole conception of monotheism is based upon the trinity, viz., good thought, good word and good deed with which no progress of science or philosophy can conflict."

A COMPLETE CODE OF MORALITY.

Asked as to the specific illustrations of the way in which Zoroastrianism approximated to the wants of these days, the High Priest said: "His code of morality is as complete as it could be. His religion aims chiefly at the enforcement of sanitary rules, kindness to animals, hospitality to strangers and travellers, and help to the poor and the needy. This certainly is the most complete and comprehensive code of morals to be found in any system of religion, and it will be seen that it comprises all that is best in other religions, whilst the comprehensiveness is seen more vividly when we find that it does not offend against the moral code of any other religion. It must also be said that the practical wisdom of the founder which is seen in all his precepts has not lost sight, as have some other religions, of the falsehood and danger of extremes."

But, asked his interviewer, has this religion in any way affected the trend of modern thought? that is, is Zoroastrianism really a living and influential religion? In reply, the learned Parsi teacher said that there was not the slightest doubt about it but that the simple truths, as propounded by this sublime religion had fast been influencing modern thought in more ways than one. Men of science like Professor Huxley, philosophers like Herbert Spencer, and divines like Dr. Temple, have all admitted them in their works of science and theology as the basic principles upon which the whole edifice of a religion ought to be built. He then went on to show that the six main abstractions or attributes of the God-head, as outlined by Zoroaster, the most practical teacher and prophet of the highest order the world had ever seen, influenced the lives of men. The first, the Spirit of Good Mind, suggested kindness to both men and animals, and taught godliness to men and women living in this world and discharging honestly the duties to which their station in life called them. The second, the Spirit of Right and Truth, which Zoroaster was the first to lay down as the very essence of the Supreme Being, put the devotees of the religion far above lying, favouritism and injustice, and called upon them to live a practical life which was true, just and pure.

Regarding the third principle, Dr. Dastur said that the "Divine Reign" which came very near to the teaching of Christ, was on earth when Zoroaster preached, and would come again, if strenuous efforts were sincerely made and the thorny path made smooth.

The fourth, the Spirit of the Benevolent Piety, was imbued with the most practical lesson in the history of the human race, that charity begins at home, and that a person who rears his family and cares for its well-being with no ill-thought for others, was a far more useful asset to a nation than the one who turns his back on the well-being of his brethren. And the fifth and the sixth were the spirit of Healthful Well-being and the Spirit of Immortality which urge the human being to submit to the Divine Reign of law and nature. In other words, the High Priest urged that the religion of Zoroaster aimed at the highest goal of man's life in this world, viz., the general uplift of humanity, the regeneration of society and sacrifice for others. To the Parsis, marriage was especially sacred.

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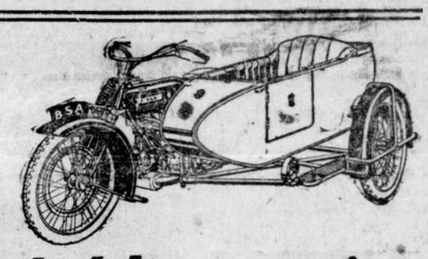

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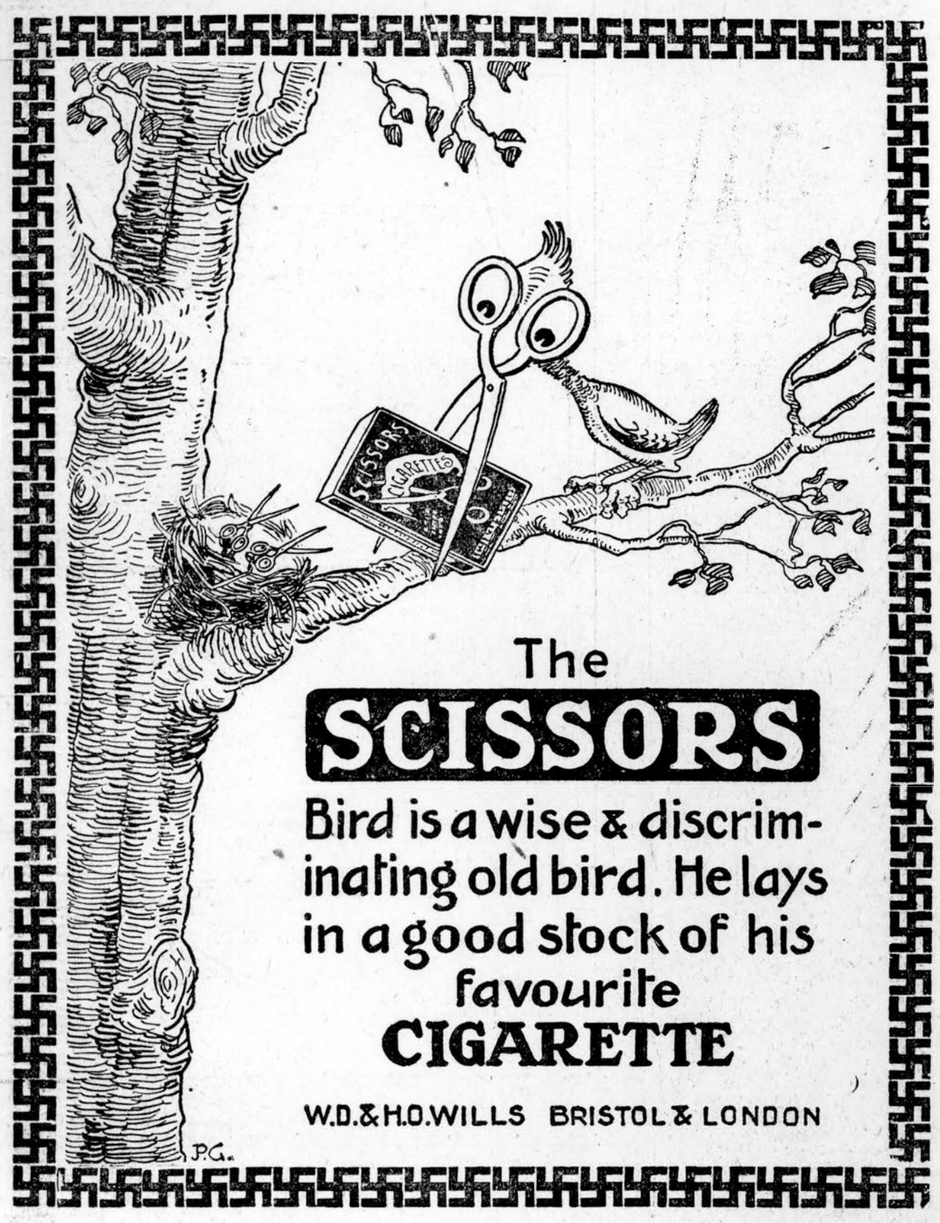

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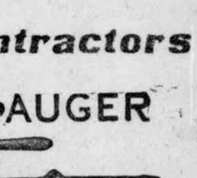

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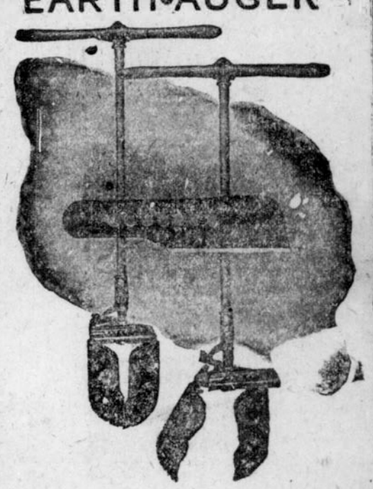

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